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THE
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IN ASIA.

THE
Bombay Gazette

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No. 55,960—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, MAY 22, 1913. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

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LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA

Date of Sailing 3-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1913				
21th May	SALSETTE ...	6000	MALWA	11000
*31st ,,	MANCUA	11000	.....	...
7th June	SALSETTE ..	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
14th ,,	ARABIA ...	8000	.....	...
21st ,,	DELTA.....	8000	MOREA	11000
28th ,,	INDIA	8000	.....	...
5th July.	SALSETTE...	6000	MARMORA....	10500
12th ,,	HIMALAYA	7000	.....	...
19th ,,	SALSETTE..	6000	MEDINA.....	12500
26th ,,	EGYPT.....	8000	.....	...
2nd Aug.	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA ..	10000
9th ,,	PERSIA. ...	8000	.....	...
16th ,,	SALSETTE..	6000	MALOJA	12500
23rd ,,	CALEDONIA	8000	.....	...
30th ,,	SALSETTE	16000	MONGOLIA ...	10000

All the above steamers are fitted with
WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

*This Vessel will call at MALTA.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the Carnac Bunder on the day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place at 1 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

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A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.
Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD S. N. CO.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on 1913.
Cleopatra ..	4039..	N. Chersich	1st June.
Nippon	6350..	....	1st July.
Cleopatra ..	4039..	N. Chersich	1st Aug.
Gablonz.....	8000..	G. Gilhuber	1st Sept.
Marienbad...	8000..	....	1st Oct.
Habsburg....	3979..	E. Seberich	16th Oct.
Gablonz.....	8000..	G. Gilhuber	1st Nov.
Cleopatra ...	4039..	N. Chersich	16th Nov.
Marienbad...	8000..	....	1st Dec.
Habsburg ...	3979..	E. Seberich	16th Dec.

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
China	6017..	N. Giurovich	28th May.
Persia....	5895..	G. Bartole	28th June
Gisela....	4260..	....	28th July.

All the above steamers are fitted with
WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES ACCELERATED LINE.

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To Trieste or Venice .. .. Rs. 500
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To Trieste or Venice .. Rs. 350
To Trieste or Venice and back ,, 525
To London via Trieste .. ,, 429 to 449†
To London via Trieste and back ,, 682 to 722†

*Fares according to class of Railway.
†Fares according to route on Railway.

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Steamer.	Tons	Captain.	To sail about
Fr. Ferdinand..	6046	A. Leva	6th June 1913

For further particulars regarding passages apply to—

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INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS.

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Docks.

Steamers Tons Sailing Days Time Route via.
Lhasa ...2184 Friday 23rd May ‡6 a.m. direct.
Kasara ....1195 Thurs. 29th May. 9 a.m. direct

‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

(Weekly.)

S. S. "Kasara," 1,195 tons, on Thursday, 29th May, calling at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

(Weekly).

S. S. "Patiala," 2,998, tons, on Wednesday the 28th May, calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Fortnightly.)

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Sailing on
†Lindula	3358	Thursday, 29th May
*Pentakota	3418	,, 12th June.
†Pundua	3305	,, 26th June.
*Palamcotta	3413	,, 10th July.

†Calls at Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.
*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony Ports transhipping at Durban, to the steamers of the Union Castle or other line.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Lightning," 3,315 tons, on or about 17th May.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

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MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents,
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22nd May, 1913.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES

(JOINT SERVICE.)

Approximate sailings from Bombay and Karachi for

MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL, &c.

SPRING 1913.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karachi about.
		1913.	1913.
City of Manchester ..	5551	..	21 May
City of York	P. 7810	..	31 ,,
Trafford Hall ..	P. 5321	..	21 June
City of Athens	5594	1st July	..
City of Lahore	P. 6875	..	12 July
City of London	9000	..	19 July
City of Paris.....	9200	..	6th Ag.
City of Sparta	5415	13th Ag.	..

P "City of York," "Trafford Hall" & "City of Lahore" calling at Port Sudan (Homewards).

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles ,, London via Marseilles..	578	891	420	649
Liverpool ..	653	1,091	489	809
	605	957	462	704

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The fares advertised include Free passage by the B.I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice versa.

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HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ..... $ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability for Proprietors $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $17,200,000
Gold Reserve Fund ..... $ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Amoy	Ipok	Johore
Bangkok	Kobe	Saigon
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	San Francisco
Bombay	London	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taipeh
Foochow	Marseilles	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Hangkow	New York	Yokohama
Harbin	Pekin	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	
	Rangoo	

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNT.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

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BRANCHES AT
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PAID UP CAPITAL ..... £ 400,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 15,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... £ 600,000

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BOMBAY OFFICE:
Corner of Hornby Rd., and Churchgate St.

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Manager

RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK.

Capital authorised Rbls. 55,000,000
„do. subscribed „ 45,000,000
100,000,000
=say £4,745,000
„ subscribed by the Imperial Chinese Govt. Kouping Taels. 3,500,000
=say £ 455,000
Reserve Funds Rbls. 23,300,000
=say £2,455,000
£7,655,000

HEAD OFFICE:—ST. PETERSBURG.
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Askabad	Hankow	Paris
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Calcutta	Moscow	Vladivostock
Chefoo	Newchang	Yokohama
Colombo	Odessa	

And numerous other branches throughout Russia and Siberia.

Current Accounts and interest allowed thereon at 2½ per cent. per annum on balances up to 1 lac; above that by special arrangement. Fixed deposits received on terms to be ascertained on application. Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans granted on approved security, and all descriptions of Banking business transacted.

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NATIONAL BANK OF [illegible] LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....
PAID UP CAPITAL .....
RESERVE FUND .....

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26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON.

BRANCHES:

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Bombay	Chittagong	Mombassa
Madras	Rangoon	Nairobi
Karachi	Mandalay	Nakuru
Lahore	Colombo	Kisumu
Armitsar	Kandy	Jinja
Delhi	Newara-Eliya	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Camp).	Entebbe
Tuticorin	Aden (Steamer point).	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits FIXED for one year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 and up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed, when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased and collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities and Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved securities.

Post Box No. 141, BOMBAY. RALPH KIDD, Acting Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ....Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP .... „ 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... „ 5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL „ 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS..... „ 18,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKAHAMA.

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Antang-Hsion	Fengtien (Mukden)
Bombay	Nagasaki
Calcutta	Newchang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Pekin
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur.
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Lioyaang	Tilling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo
Los Angeles, Cal, U.S.A.	Harbin (North Manchuria.

CURRENT DEPOSITS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed on two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

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PAID UP CAPITAL £1,700,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate London, E.C.

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Bangkok	Iloilo	Penang
Batavia	Ipoh	Puket
Bombay	Karachi	Rangoon
Calcutta	Klang	Saigon
Canton	Kobe	Seremban
Cebu	Kuala	Shanghai
Colombo	Lumpur	Singapore
Delhi	Madras	Sourabaya
Foochow	Malacca	Taiping, (F.M.S.)
Hamburg	Manila	
Hankow	Medan	Tienstin Yokohama

Correspondents in all the principal cities of the world.

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BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security, and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.
Office Hours, 10.30 to a.m. 4 p.m.
SATURDAY, 10.30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

JOHN GRIEG,
Agent.

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ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act, 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP £400,000
RESERVE £50,000

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BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawalpindi, Muree, and Srinagar (Kashmir).

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A copy of the Half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

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CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... Rs. 50,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP ..... Rs. 10,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... „ 32,500

HEAD OFFICE.
7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

BRANCHES and AGENCIES:—London, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhavnagar, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad, (Sind) Junagadh, Karachi, Kalbadevi, Lucknow, Mandvi (Bombay), Navsari, Rajkot, Sukkur, Surat, and Wadhwan Camp.

CURRENT and DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS

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SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

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Rate for fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent. and for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon, it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government papers and all descriptions of stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

Drafts issued on London and all Branches. Foreign Bills and Bills on every part of India accepted for collection.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

CEMENT

Phaeton Brand.

Guaranteed best English quality

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.

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THE CAMPAIGN WATCH.

At the period referred to no other watch was similarly named. We, therefore, correctly claim not only the origin of introduction of this watch, but also the origin of introduction of the name THE CAMPAIGN WATCH in connection with this particular model of timekeeper.

Between the end of the First Invasion and the beginning of the second; that is immediately after the lamentable assassination of Sir Louis Cavagnari, THE CAMPAIGN WATCH again came into prominence and it was eagerly purchased by reason of the excellent reputation it had previously earned and with the view of giving this watch, the distinction which it secured on merit, the plate of each watch-movement was engraved "MARCKS & Co., LTD., BOMBAY and POONA, THE CAMPAIGN WATCH." For years this name was held in esteem by owners of our CAMPAIGN WATCHES and was respected by dealers, who by the unwritten law of courtesy did not infringe upon the name, but gave to their own productions names totally distinct from that of THE CAMPAIGN WATCH.

In subsequent years, however, dealers who commenced business long after the events herein related, ignorant of the history of THE CAMPAIGN WATCH, have used our descriptive designation with respect to watches of their own importing in thoughtless disregard for the rights of others. This dispoliation of a once respected name, therefore, has induced the relating of the foregoing story of the

ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN WATCH

which is only obtainable at our establishment either at Bombay or Poona.

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Nickel Crystal face	Rs.	25
Silver „	„	35
Silver half hunting or hunting	„	40
Gold Crystal face	„	200
Gold half hunting	„	225
Gold hunting	„	235

10 Per cent. discount for cash payment.

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WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

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NUT CHOCOLATE, MILK CHOCOLATE, CHOCOLATE NOUGAT, Chocolate Biscuits, Liqueur Chocolate, Chocolate Pralines, Chocolate in tablets, Chocolate in tins, and a large assortment of beautiful chocolate boxes suitable for presentation.

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IS

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Re. 1 each.

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For pale people is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain, weak impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc., etc., Rs. 1-8 each.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER

Is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs, Ans. 4 each.

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT

Cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch, etc., etc., in a day. Ans. 4 each.

OF ALL DEALERS, OR OF

DR. H. L. BATLIWALA, J. P.,
WORLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 5939-6 of 1913.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are hereby warned that the FRERE OVERBRIDGE, near the Grant Road Railway Station, has been declared by the B. B. and C. I. Railway authorities to be unsafe for passage of heavy traffic such as steam rollers, Lorries, etc.,

No permit for the passage of such heavy vehicles will accordingly be granted by the Police if applied for, until the said bridge has been strengthened.

R MACTIER,
Ag Commissioner of Police.
Head Police Office,
Bombay, 21st May, 1913.

NOTICE.

A LARGE COLLECTION of JEWEL CASES, Companion and Dressing Cases, Watches, Binoculars, Spectacles, Chubbs's Cash Boxes and Locks, Ivory, Sandalwood and Miscellaneous Goods will be SOLD by private bargain. Goods on view from MONDAY, 19th, to MONDAY, 26th May, all marked in plain figures. Cards may inspect daily from 8-30 A.M. to 6 P.M., at

H. H. NIZAM'S
NEPEAN SEA ROAD PALACE,
Nepean Sea Road, Bombay.

DESIGNS & QUOTATIONS for CAST IRON LAMP Posts 12 feet high required. For further particulars apply to
CHIEF ENGINEER,
Indore State,
Indore.
Dated 17th May, 1913.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & CO., BOMBAY.
AGENTS AT DELHI.
KING, KING & Co., 1, Kashmir Gate.

WANTED AT ONCE.

A SMART European advertising CANVASSER, those who have had experience in Newspaper Canvassing only need apply. Good pay to a first class man who can prove himself worthy of recognition.

Apply to MANAGER,
The "Bombay Gazette."

☞ WHISKY NOGGIN.

WE SELL this miniature whisky jug mounted in Silver. It holds just one gill and is cleaner and more elegant in use than the pegmeasure of the refreshment bar type. As each guest is served with one for his exclusive own it becomes unnecessary to urge the importunate question of quantity. The noggin is a silent and home like suggestion of "just help yourself," while the obtrusive "half or full peg Sir?" sounds too business like.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co., GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASSWARE, on sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat furniture.

GOSSAGE'S SOAPS

Empress Pale
AND
Housewife's Friend
Fine Household Soaps
Can be obtained everywhere
GOSSAGE'S SOAPS.

SURGICAL APPLIANCES

BELTS, ENEMAS,
SUSPENSORY, BANDAGES
and all kinds of
RUBBER GOODS.

Best quality at lowest London prices. Please state your requirements and enclose Money Order, and goods to full value will be sent per return post.

TAYLOR & Co., Drug Stores,
85, SURREY STREET, STRAND,
LONDON, W. C.
ESTABLISHED 1871.

THE REARING OF CHILDREN.

A Lecture delivered
BY
LT.-COL. COLLIE, I. M. S.

PRICE ANNAS TWO; POSTAGE ½ ANNA
To be had from the "Bombay Gazette."

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

SEE and HEAR
Miss GEORGIE CORLASS
in her latest song
"THE ARMY OF TO-DAY."

MR. HARRY QUININGBOROUGH
Nature's Own Comedian.

THE LATEST FILMS
including
"THE BLACK MASK."
And many other.

G. I. P. RAILWAY

BYCULLA MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.
MEMBERS ARE INFORMED THE
ANNUAL EMPIRE DAY DANCE
will be held on the TENNIS COURT
ON MONDAY, the 26th MAY, 1913.
Non-Members, Rs. 2 to admit one Gent. and a Lady, extra Lady (As. 8).
The proceeds will be given towards the Local Fund of the Bombay No. 1 Branch, Ex Soldiers' Society.

CINEMA DE LUXE,

GAIETY THEATRE.
THERE'S ONLY ONE HOUSE
TO-NIGHT, 6-30 to 8-30
10 O'clock show at "Alcazar."

RECARD (MONTE) AND BES (OLIVE) T
MERRY MOMENTS IN OF MIRTH MELODY.

LITTLE MONA.....THE QUEEN OF SONG.

MARIE GODWIN
An Old Favourite of Bombay.

OUR "EXCLUSIVE" PICTURES.
TO-NIGHT OUR 10 O'CLOCK SHOW WILL BE AT THE ALCAZAR.
COMBINED PROGRAMME
CINEMA DE LUXE AND ALCAZAR.
BOOK NOW! PRICES AS USUAL.

THE "ALCAZAR,"

EDWARDES THEATRE, KALBADEVI.
Two Houses Nightly, 6-30 and 10.
DOUBLE BILL AT 10 P.M.
THE MELBOURNES
IN A JUMBLE OF JOLLITIES.
Will keep you in Fits of Laughter.
TOM MELBOURNE.
OUR "EXCLUSIVE" PICTURES.
THE SHERIFF'S DAUGHTER,
An Exciting and Stirring Drama.
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!! at 10 p.m.
COMBINED PROGRAMME
CINEMA DE LUXE
AND ALCAZAR.
BOOK YOUR SEATS NOW.
NO ADVANCE ON OUR PRICES.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & CO.,

DEALERS IN STATIONERY,
SURVEYING,
ENGINEERING,
AND
DRAWING
INSTRUMENTS, Etc.,
ARTISTS'
MATERIALS, Etc.,
No. 9-13 KANTA BUILDING,
KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRASSO

The Finest Polish
FOR
all metal works is
BRASSO
Stocked in all Bazars.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES—
"Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes:—
3½ inch by 4½ inch...Rs. 1 per hundred
3½ inch by 4½ inch...As. 14 per „ *
*If printed on flap there will be an additional charger Rs. 3 per 1,000.
6 13-16 inch by 3½ inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand*
*If printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIA PICTURE PALACE,

SANDHURST ROAD, GIRGAUM.

GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
Commencing SATURDAY, 17th May 1913.
THE PROGRAMME.

1. TROUBLESOME BABY..... (Comic).
2. CORSICA..... (Views).
3. THEIR LIVES FOR GOLD..... (STAR FILM).
4. GAUMOUT..... (GRAPHIC).
5. } WRECK OF AURORA..... (STAR FILM).
6. }
7. CALINS AS A JERRY BUILDER.....

PRICES Re. 1, and Annas 8, 4 and 2.
TIME.

FIRST SHOW ... 7 to 8-30 p.m.
SECOND SHOW ... 9 to 10-30 p.m.
THIRD SHOW ... 11 to 12-30 p.m.

MATINEES EVERY SATURDAY AND SUNDAY
5-15 to 6-45 p.m. (S.T.)

NOTICE.
GRAND PRIZES ARE GIVEN AWAY EVERY SATURDAY AND SUNDAY DURING THE MATINEE'S SHOW.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only advertisements for clerks, servants, &c., Goods for sale or wanted are accepted in this column.

RATES. (Cash Only.) Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge, Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover postage is previously paid.

OWING TO PRESSURE OF WORK.

NIGHT SHIFT WANTED.

AT ONCE
FOR THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE,"
LIMITED

20 First Class COMPOSITORS.
12 „ „ MACHINEMEN.
Hours—8 P.M. to 4 A.M.

Apply at once to
ROBERT HILL,
General Manager and Secretary,
"Bombay Gazette," Limited,
Homjee Street.

PLATE POWDER.—Preserve your silver and electroplated ware by using the BATTLE-AXE PLATE POWDER. The finest preparation for producing a beautiful and lasting polish upon all articles of silver and electroplate. It contains no poison We use it ourselves to make our stock of silver and plate to look always bright and fresh. PRICE ANNAS 8 PER TIN ONLY. MARKOS & Co., Ltd., JEWELLERS & SILVERSMITHS, BOMBAY & POONA.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at HOMJEE STREET, where a complete electric installation supplies the motive power for working of the machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The management is therefore able to offer constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding. Stationery, etc.

GMEHTA & CO., Goldsmiths and Jewellers, Abdul Rehman Street, Corner Pydhowni, Baria Building. Telephone No. 1288.

IMMEDIATELY REQUIRED 20 BOYS FOR SALE of Newspapers. Apply MANAGER "Bombay Gazette."

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works, Homjee Street, Fort.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" when available, are supplied at the following special prices: If of a date over one and within 3 months, eight annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee a copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special terms for contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette," Electric Press

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes—9½ inch by 4½ inch, Rupee 1 per hundred. 9½ inch by 4½ inch, Annas 12 per hundred (if printed on flap there will be an extra charge of Rs. 3 per thousand.) 6 13/16 inch by 3½ inch Rupees 2½ per thousand,(if printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.)

CANVAS

David Corsar & Sons
Best Flax Canvas
For full particulars apply:—
SHALABHOY TYEBJI & SONS,
BANK STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

WANTED.

WANTED FOR ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

HALL-PORTER, USHERS, and DOOR-KEEPERS, able to speak fluent English.

Also experienced SCENE-SHIFTERS, and SWITCH BOARD ELECTRICIANS. Hours of attendance 5-30 P.M. till midnight, every day in the week.

Also required STAGE-MANAGER having had previous knowledge of the work.

Apply between 4 and 6 P.M., Mr. EDWARD PLATT, 211, Hornby Road.

EUROPEAN ASSISTANT MASTER.

A JUNIOR MASTER is required in August next, at La Martiniere College, Lucknow. Preference for one under 35 years and qualified to teach Urdu. Commencing salary Rs. 150 per month, rising to Rs. 200, with free quarters.

Apply stating qualifications and enclosing copies of testimonials to
THE PRINCIPAL,
La Martiniere College, Lucknow.

WANTED, for the Mission High School, Ahmedabad, a GRADUATE, in Mathematics. Initial Salary (not less than Rs. 50), according to qualifications and experience, with prospects of increase. Apply sharp to the MANAGER, Mission House, Ahmedabad.

WANTED AGENTS. Apply to MANAGING DIRECTOR, The Empire of India Provident Society, Ltd., Faridabad, Dacca.

WANTED, from 1st June, a SMALL ROOM, Furnished or Unfurnished, any where in the Fort. State lowest terms and particulars to Box No. 946, care of Bombay Gazette.

WANTED.—12 GOOD JOBBING COMPOSITORS, required at once. Must be able to read English. Good salary to the right men. Apply to the MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette," Homji Street, Fort.

WANTED.—BOARD and LODGING, by an Anglo-Indian, from the 1st June, in Elphinstone Circle, or near PROXIMITY. Apply W. A., care of the "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—A MUKADUM Machine Minder. One able to speak English. Good salary to the right man. Write, with full particulars, to Box No. 945, care of "Bombay Gazette."

TO BE LET.

COTTON BALES.

COTTON BALES GODOWNS TO BE LET immediately to accommodate any number of bales. Apply Box No. 888, care of this paper.

TO BE LET ON THE COOPERAGE.

THE Cooperage nearly opposite the Bandstand TO LET, to English married couple as paying guests. Nicely Furnished Bedroom with Verandah, with over-head Fan and Electric Light. Private Bathrooms, Shower, and W.C. Use of Dining-room, etc. Overlooking sea and Improvement Trust Gardens. Telephone installation. Good English Table on the English principle. Terms moderate. Apply Box N. 928, care of "Bombay Gazette"

TO BE LET.—An EXCELLENT OFFICE, on Hornby Road, close to Victoria Terminus. Electric Lights, Fans and Lift. Apply to Box No. 933, care of this Paper.

AIRY FLAT, Facing Apollo Piers Fittings up-to-date. Apply Box No. 930, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.—A Big BUNGALOW, or Neapean Sea Road, open on all sides. Apply Box No. 925, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.—TWO FLOORS of a Building, at C. P. Tank out of Fort, open on all sides. Rent moderate. Apply Box No. 942, care of this Paper.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—As a going concern, a DAIRY FARM. Apply Box No. 935, care of this Paper.

FOR SALE.—An EXCELLENT PROPERTY, situated near Colaba Causeway, suitable for office as well as residential purposes. For particulars apply to Box No. 919 care of this Paper.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICA-INDIA THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT!
AN ALL-ROUND PROGRAMME. PICTURES TO PLEASE.
THE GIRL WITH THE GUN.
AN EXCITING STORY OF LIFE IN THE AUSTRALIAN BUSH.
If you want a really thrilling Picture, don't fail to see this.
SEE ALSO:—

1. HAPPY-GO-LUCKY TIM..... (Comic).
2. AT THE ELEVENTH HOUR..... (Coloured Comic Play).
3. THE BEGGAR BOY..... (Drama).
4. THE COASTS OF NEW ZEALAND... (Travel).
5. BEWARE OF THE DOG!..... (Comic).

4 SHOWS NIGHTLY,
At 7, 8-30, 10 and 11-15.
PRIZE SHOWS—SATURDAY and SUNDAY, 5-30 to 6-30 P.M.
CHARNI ROAD. Tel. No. 1271.

IN THE PRESS PRICE Rs. 5.

THE
Bombay Gazette
EXCHANGE TABLES.
(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

STERLING INTO RUPEES.
RUPEES INTO STERLING.

ADVANCING BY 64ths
FROM
1s. 3 3/4d. to 1s. 4 23/32d.
ALSO
Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal Values—Due Dates.

THIRD EDITION.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
HOMJI STREET, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, BOMBAY.

1913

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD

This remarkable compound, the latest discovery of modern times for all phases of brain and nerve wreckage and exhaustion, sleeplessness, trembings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, &c., whether induced by worry, overwork, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excesses, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or over-strain of modern life. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to those who had so recently seemed played out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, blood poison, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground. Registered Trade Mark, "VETARZO."

Sole Proprietors: THE VETARZO REMEDIES Co., GOSPEL OAK, LONDON, ENGLAND.

Legal proceedings will be taken against all persons infringing the Proprietors' rights.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on certain vitally important matters with which every young man should be acquainted. Post free in plain sealed envelope on receipt of Postal Order sixpence from THE VETARZO REMEDIES Co., Gospel Oak, London, or of Agents for above medicines. Agents for South Africa: LENNON LTD. (all Branches). Agents for India: TREACHER & Co. LTD., BOMBAY.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., (INDIA), LIMITED.

GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
FORT,
BOMBAY.

IMPORTERS OF THE FAMOUS
"SHELL" MOTOR SPIRIT
BEST ON EARTH BEST IN AIR

SHELL	SHELL
MEANS	MEANS
SATISFACTION	SPEED

WINES, SPIRITS, &c.

OTHE CHEAPEST Old TPEG McTaggart WHISKY.

BRs. 29 per Doz. Blend

ONLY ONE TRIAL WILL SATISFY.

SOLE AGENTS:
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
BOMBAY.
RETAIL SUPPLIERS:
Messrs. BRANDON & Co.,
VICTORIA TERMINUS,
AND
Messrs. DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM ST., BOMBAY.

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY

in which is incorporated
NORWICH AND LONDON
ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.
HEAD OFFICE:..... NORWICH.
CHIEF OFFICE FOR
INDIA.....GRAHAM'S BLDGS
BRANCH MANAGERS.....BOMBAY
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.

Policies granted covering all accidents and numerous specified fevers and diseases 10 per cent. Bonus after five years and many other valuable benefits.

£7 or Rs. 105 purchases a policy insuring £1,000 or Rs. 15,000 for accidental death with a weekly disablement allowance of £6 or Rs. 90.

In case of permanent disablement the policy provides a handsome Pension.

AGENTS WANTED.

COMMERCE
The leading Financial Paper in the East.
COMMERCE
The leading Insurance medium in the East.
COMMERCE
The leading Banking organ in the East.
COMMERCE
The leading Commercial Paper in the East.
COMMERCE
The leading Advertising medium in the East.

A free copy will be forwarded post free on application from any well-known firm.

LARGE CIRCULATION throughout INDIA, BURMA and CEYLON.

COMMERCE
HEAD OFFICE:—
25-26 Waterloo Street,
CALCUTTA.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

	Discount Rate.
Yearly	Rs. 20 0
Half-yearly	„ 11 0
Quarterly	„ 6 0
Monthly...	„ 2 0
SINGLE COPY... ...	ONE ANNA.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Yearly	Rs. 26 0
Half-yearly	„ 13 8
Quarterly...	„ 7 0
Monthly...	„ 2 8
SINGLE COPY	TWO ANNAS.

N. B.—To obtain the benefit of the discount rate, payment must always be made in advance.

For rates of old Issues of the "Bombay Gazette."
See Special Short Advertisements Column

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required, Change of Residence, and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line ... „ 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee. Payment must, in all cases, be made in advance.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First Insertion ...	Rs. 6 0 per Inch.
Second Insertion ...	„ 3-8 do.
Third Insertion ...	„ 3-0 do.
Fourth Insertion ...	„ 2-8 do.
Fifth and upwards..	„ 2-0 do.
Minimum charge ...	„ 6-0 do.

In the Native Languages, double the above rates.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for any length of time, special contracts are made.

AMUSEMENT COLUMN.
For insertions in the amusement Columns ... ... Re. 1½ per Inch.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 29 June, 2017

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Sigrum 1,584 tons, Captain T. Onarheim sailed yesterday for Port Said for orders with a general cargo.

The clan Line steamer Clan Cumming, 3107 tons, Captain J. B. Gourlay Captain J. B. Gourley will sail to-day for Tellichery &c., with a general and the same bottom cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Lindula, 2118 tons, Captain S. Walsh, arrived in harbour yerterday from Durban 2nd May via Mombassa &c., with a general cargo 1½ cabin and 332 deck passengers.

The steamer Ormidale, 2, 305 tons, Captain J Thomson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Durban 1st May, with a cargo of coal.

The steamer Cairnross, 2576 tons, Captain J. Hyslop, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta 9th May with a cargo of coal.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Barjora, 1,908 tons, Captain F. R. Commack, sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Karachi with a general cargo, 2 cabin and 65 deck passengers.

Thé B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Lhasa, 947 tons, Captain Penny, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi via Kathiawar coast ports, with a general cargo 12 cabin and 193 deck, passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Kola, 570 tons Captain G. R. Elton, will sail to-day for Bursch via Karachi with a general cargo and 66 deck passengers.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

R. I. M. VESSELS.

R I M S Dufferin ..Comdr La Touche ..R I M
R I M S Hardinge...Comdr Ward ... .R I M
R I M S Palinurus...Comdr Headlam ...R I M
R I M S Investigator....Capt Hickman Survey Str.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—May 21.

Abaris... ..1830 Rippon... .. ..T M & C
Bahadur ....2083 Peel ....T M & Co
Badrie... .. ..1913 Fisher..... ...Arab St'm'd
Baron Balfour.....2552 Symonds ...K N & Co
Cloutsham....3075 Wedgess ...W & A G and Co
Clan Macalister.....3065 Clark ....J F and Co
Coirnross ....2516 Hyslop ....
Don of Kelly...2377 White .....K N and Co
Devanha.....4785 Hickey ....P and O Co
Dulwich ....2115 Cobb ....T M and Co
Euryalus ...2283 Williams .....M M and Co
Faris... ....737 Coates.....Arab Steamers
Itonus ....340 Sufferin ... .F F and Co
Inilos.....4941 Cole..... .. ..M M & Co
Kasara ..... .504 Burbridge.....M M & Co
Lancefield... 3871 Meikle ....T M & Co
Lindula ....2118 Welsh ....M M & Co
Lhasa .. ....949 Penny ....M M & Co
Marmora ....Comdr Muhlis ...Turkish G Boat
Moshtari.....1110 Cottrell ....T M and Co
Mantola.....596 ....Vibart..... ....P & O Co
Mosa.....943 Penny ....M M & Co
Nawab..... ..2041 Kay ....T M and Co
Ocean .....2440 Christiansen ...The Bomby Co
Ormidale ....2305 Thomson ....
Quilos.....4941 Cole ....M M & Co
Rahmani 1873 .....Mc Intyre..... ...T M & Co
Vellore ... .3169 Riddleton.....T M & Co
Vadala..... ....2161 Cockin ....M M & Co
Westminster ....2764 Williams ....T M & Co
Wardenfels ....2792 Spillman ....T M & Co
Warburn.....3127 Krull ....W & A G & Co
Zimmi ....2472 Driver..... ....T M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—May 21.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
B Ormiston...	..3147	Hamilton	..Hull	...	25-5 J F & Co
D'E Vandon Hall...	3293	Rowlands	...K N & Co		
F Gallia ...	...555	Jones	.....J Mckintosh & Co		
G Hoseiose...	998	Fanning	..17-5	...Aden	...23-5 T M & Co
H Indravati ...	...573	Esmail	.....	Bo S N Co	
Kalomo	3209	Keasley	...Baltimore	...28-5 W & A G & Co	
N Riverdale.....	2752	Mackind	...Marseilles...	23-5...	T M and Co
N Crosby ...	2530	Williamson	..T M and Co		
O Barjora.....	1903	Cormack	...Basreh ...22-5 M M & Co		
P Putiala.....	1929	Bamber	.....M M and Co		
Q Caithness...	2221	Ridland	...T M and Co		

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Cleopatra ...2129 Obersich .....Trieste... A L S N Co
2 Quilos.....4941 Cole .....M M & Co
4 Brauksome Hall...2727 Field ...Liverpool 23-5.....K N & Co
5 Dan ... ..2759 Cuchiel ...Trieste...23-5... W and A G and Co
6 Orissa ...3525 Redfern ...Calcutta ...21-5... M M and Co
7 Clan Cumming .. ..3108 Gourlay ...22-5 J Finlay & Co
8 Kish ..3148 Robertson ...W & A G and Co
10 & 11 Kawachi Maru ..3321 Christiansen ... Kobe ..28-5...N Y Kaisha
12 & 13 Collaba ...3897 Robertson ..Antwerp... 25-5...M M & Co
14 Kola..... ..570 Elton ....M M & Co
15 Ischia...2491 Balsito ..Kobe...26-5...R Line

H W P D

Bahadur .....829 Ahmed .....Bo S N Co

ARRIVALS.

May	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
21	Cairnross.....	Hyslop.....	Calcutta May 9
	Lindula	Walsh	Durban, May 2
	Ormidale.....	Thomson ..	Durban, May 1
	Lhasa	Penny.....	K'chi, May 17

DEPARTURES.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination
21	Bassano	Boxhall ...	Hull
	Arcadia	Barcham...	Shanghai
	Orissa	Rayfern ..	Rangoon, etc
	Sigrum	Onarheim ..	Port Said

The following vessels obtained portclear across yesterday :—

Steamer Kola, Elton, for Busreh, etc.
" Barjora, Commack, for Busreh, etc
" Clan Cumming, Gourlay, for Tellicherry, etc.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Salsette, for Aden.
" Westminster for Liverpool, etc.
" Sandon Hall, for Karachi.
" Lindula, for Durban, etc.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co's steamer "Mombassa", passed Lisbon on the morning of the 20th instant.

The Austrian Lloyd steamer "China", from Japan, left Colombo on the 20th instant at 5 p.m. and is due here on the 24th instant a.m.

The Earl of Minto has accepted the command of the National Reserve of the City of Edinburgh, which is being organised into a Division of two brigades of three battalions each. The Division now numbers close upon 6,000 members.

DAILY IMPORTS—MAY 21.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Branksome Hall s—30 bales wool, P Moorlidhar.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Branksome Hall s—6,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR LONDON.

Mantua s—20 cwts canes, D S Postwalla; 400 cwts nux vomica, A Jiwandas and Co; 1,000 cwts cottonseed, S Cooverji and Co; 57 casks goat skins, E N Stein; 100 cwts Kurdee seeds, Volkart Bros.

FOR HULL.

Montebello s—40 0 cwts cottonseed, Sanday and Co; 7,587 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros; 22,000 cwts cottonseed, A Khimji; 3,038 cwts cottonseed, K Devchand and Co; 1,000 cwts castorseed, S Nagindas; 2,050 cwts castorseed, G Bhimji; 2,002 cwts myrabollams, P Mathuradas and Co.

Ormestan s 11,383 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros; 3,000 cwts cottonseed, A Khimji.

FOR DUNKIRK

Westminister s—4,000 cwts poppyseed, 4,000 cwts wheat, K Devchand and Co; 750 tons manganeseore, K Nixon and Co; 10,000 cwts rapeseed, 18,000 cwts linseed, Sanday and Co; 21,300 cwts rapeseed 4,000 cwts popyseed, 2,700 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros

FOR ANTWERP.

Colaba s—945 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 100 bales hemp, H Govindji; 4,000 cwts castorseed, 2,000 cwts gingelliseed, 1,330 cwts linseed, L Dreyfus and Co; 1,700 cwts linseed, 4000 cwts rapeseed, 7638 cwts groundnuts, 220 baks cotton Gaddum and Co.

Cloutsham s—1700 tons manganeseore, S Smidt and Co

Carihness s—2000 cwts linseed, K Devchand and Co

FOR HAMBURG.

Crossby s—110 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 100 bales hemp, K Reeve and Co; 400 cwts nigerseed, A Blascheck and Co.

Kish s—647 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 48 bales hemp, F Khoobchand; 2000 cwts crushed bones, E C Nanji; 400 cwts cow horns, Hollingshurst and Co; 2000 cwts bonemeal, C Mody and Co; 2000 bales castorseed, B I Lloyed and Co; 325 bales hemp, G Veerji and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Cleopatra s—358 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 113 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Kawachi Maru s—100 bales cotton, W Wolf, and Lous 200 bales cotton twist, S J David and Co; 300 bales cotton twist, M M Esabhoy.

FOR HONGKONG.

Kawachi Maru s—1,000 bales cotton twist, M M Esabhoy; 300 bales cotton twist S J David and Co; 1,000 bales cotton, twist D Sasoon and Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Kawachi Maru s—500 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha; 100 bales cotton, Breul and Co.

Ischia s—300 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Kawachi Maru s—700 bales cotton, G G Kaisha; 1,000 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha 1,000 cotton, N Rajaram and Co; 501 bales cotton. Tata Sons and Co; 300 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Kawachi Maru s—300 bales cotton, G Dosa and Co; 100 bales cotton. A Blascheck and Co; 300 bales cotton, A D Master and Co; 200 bales cotton, N M Kaisha; 500 bales cotton, E Ebrahim and Co; 500 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co; 400 bales cotton, Breul and Co; 200 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 200 bales cotton, N Futchally and Co; 300 bales cotton, H Goculdas and Co; 400 bales cotton, Mutchell and Co.

DAYLY IMPORTS MAY 21.

Steamer Quiloa from Rangoon, Agents—M M and Co; 5,795 cases, candles, 18 bales 144 bundles, 320 coils. 393 jottas coir manufacturers, 49 bags hides, 17 bags skins, 295 bundles gunnies, 1,137 bags cocoanuts, 572 bags 23 jottas 19 robbins copra, 53,320 bags rice, 1,315 bags turmaric. 62 bags chillies, 463 bags ginger, 101 bags betelnuts, 24,826 bags cotton seed, 1 bag paper. 27 bags coffee, 967 cases jaggery, 3 cases 1,131 cases cotton goods, 297 bales cotton waste, 183 cases 22 half cases tea, 166 task cases planks.

Steamer Gallia, from Bhawnagar, Agents—J Maskeintosk, 790 bags wheat, 127 boxes ghee, 50 bags mustardsed, 994 bags cotton seed.

Steamer Euryalus from Moulmein Agent—M M and Co; 1050 bags broken rice, 133 bags nides, 213 bags pepper, 3 cases cigars, 720 pieces teek sleepers 176 bundles battans, 7339 piecs planks, 1257 pieces posts, 3203 pieces teak squares, 30576 pieces 11,858 bundles teak scantlings.

Steamer Coirnross from Calcutta Agent—W and A Graham and Co; 7100 tons coal.

Steamer Landula from Durban Agent—M M and Co; 2205 tons coal, 349 case ghee, 32 bags gum, 106 bags tattles 1 case pieces ivory, 19 bags coffee, 1 bag specie.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY THE HON. COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, C.I.E, V.D., COMMANDING.

Bombay, 22nd May, 1913.

327. There will be no Machine Gun Class for "F" Company to-day Thursday, the 22nd instant.

328. Promotion—The Commandant is pleased to make the following promotion :—

To be Corporal.

No 5198 Vol N K Stevens n, "C" Coy. with effect from 21st instant.

3 9. Competition—The Corps team will fire on Sunday the 25th instant for the Binning Empire Day Shield.

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 5-10 a.m

(Sd.) F. H. JAMES, Capt.,
Offg. Adjutant, B. V. R

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Bombay, 32nd May 1913.

CORPS SHOOTING CLUB.

The two matches for Saturday afternoon next, the 24th instant, commencing from 4-30 p.m, at Colaba Range are :—

2 0 Yards running on 8 shots last 7 to count.

200 Yards Snapshooting 2nd Class Figure Exposure 6 seconds 8 shots last 7 to count.

(Sd.) E. W. WILSON, Lieut.
Actg. Adjutant, Bombay L. Horse.

The Secretary of the War Office states that a telegram has been received from the Sudan Government stating that the rumour which has recently been current as to the murder of British officers in the Sudan is absolutely incorrect. The rumour was to the effect that a survey party had been attacked by Dinkas in the Behr-el-Ghazal district, and that two British officers had been killed and a British official wounded.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE charges for announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, are Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

MACLAGAN.—At Rookwood, Simla, on 13th May, to Colonel and Mrs. R. S. Maclagan, a son.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sherwood Foresters' Boxing Tournament, Cooperage, 9 p. m. to 12.
Olympia Picture Palace, Sandhurst-road.
Cinema De Luxe, 6-30 and 10 p. m.
Excelsior Cinematograph, 6-30 to 8; 8-30 to 10-30; and 10 to 11-30.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni-road.
Alcazar Cinematograph, Edwardes Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p. m.
Coronation Cinematograph "Harishchandra," Sandhurst-road.

Maxim: Contend not with others for the good things of this life, for they are paltry.

THE ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVAL.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "Salsette," with the outward mails of the 9th instant, left Aden at 6 p.m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 5 a.m. on Friday next.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail Steamer "Salsette" leaves Bombay harbour on Saturday next at 2-39 p.m.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE.

[In force from 1st March, 1913.]

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	19-14
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8-45	14-0
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class)	6-50	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	12-20	14-20
Postal Express for Punjab ...		*
do do for Calcutta ...		*
do do for Madras ...		*

* Four hours after Mail steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	7-30	21-0
Guzerat Mail	8-35	21-50
Third Class Express ...	6-45	17-0

MUSIC AT THE PRINCESS MARY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. R. C. H. Barnard, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. H. Dowsall, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m., to-day :—

Grand March (from) ..... At the King's Court.. Sousa
Overture ..... Semiramide ..... Rossini
Melodies (from) ..... Romeo & Juliet ..... Gounod
Egyptian Serenade .. Amina ..... Lincke
Excerpts (from) Ballet .. Coppelia ..... Delibes
Selection ..... The Arcadians ..... Morrocton

TELEGRAPH NOTICE.—Bombay-Karachi wires are now right and traffic normal.

RAJAH OF KOTAH.—H. H. the Raja of Kotah arrived in Bombay yesterday morning with a suite of 80 followers and is staying in a bungalow at Walkeswar.

FREERE-ROAD OVERBRIDGE.—It is notified that this bridge being found unsafe for heavy vehicular traffic, no permit will be granted by the police for the conveyance of steam rollers, lorries, etc., till the bridge is strengthened.

HINDU BURNING AND BURIAL GROUNDS.—The annual report for 1912 of the Hindu Burning and Burial grounds at Queen's Road and Walkeshwar, stated that of the bodies, which were cremated and buried, 5,905 were those of Maratha Hindus, and 4,087, Gujarati Hindus.

AN ADVOCATE HONOURED.—A correspondent writes:—The friends and admirers of the late Mr. Maneklal Narbheram Munshi, who did immense service to Surat as a Mamlatdar, Deputy Collector and Divan of Sachin, organized a meeting on the 19th inst. to congratulate and give an address to his son, Mr. Kanayalal, on having passed the advocate's examination this year, at the first trial. A large gathering, representing all classes in Surat, attended in response to the invitation in the Naginchand Institute, prominently among them being Mr. Advani, the District Judge, Sirdar Davar Kaikhusru Modi, Bahubhai Nagarsheth Surat, Chhotalal Nagarsheth Rander, Dr. Edal Behram, Vakil Gulabdas Bhaidas, Moulvi Abdul Kadir, Professors Bhimbhai and Kuverji Naik and others. Mr. Advani presided, and in his able address dwelt upon the ideal lawyer's pure and sacrificing life. After some feeling speeches from Sirdar Davar Modi, Molvi Abdul Kadar, Professor K. G. Naik, and others, a beautifully carved sandalwood casket, with the address, was presented to Mr. Kanayalal Munshi. Mr. Munshi then responded in a very eloquent and feeling speech. A vote of thanks to the chair, garlanding, etc., then brought the meeting to a close.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Returns of cases of plague in Bombay city reported from 6 a.m. on the 20th May, to 6 a.m. on the 21st May :—

	Attacks.	Deaths.
Total...	41	30
Total mortality from all causes	...	116
Small-pox	2	1

DIABETES.

An interesting treatise dealing with causes, different stages and the most effective treatment of Diabettes, Hydrocele and Skin diseases, will be given away free to the readers of the "Bombay Gazette" on application to—A. Chatterji & Co., (B. G.) 108-2, Machuabazar Road, Calcutta.

HYDROCELE.

THE WEATHER.

RAIN MODERATELY HEAVY IN NORTHERN INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, May 21.

Moderately heavy rain has continued in Northern India, chiefly in the southeast Punjab, east Rajputana, United Provinces, Central India, Bengal and Assam. A few showers occurred in Burma and south of the Peninsula. The largest falls are Slipper Island, and Mergui one inch, Dibrugarh two, Sibsagar three, Calcutta one, Hazaribagh one, Mymensingh two, Darjeeling and Mukteswar one and a half, Gorakhpur, Cawnpore, Mainpuri and Ludhiana one, Ambala three-quarters, Kotah one and a half, Neemuch two, Indore one, Sutna three-quarters.

The pressure distribution is becoming less favourable to rain in Northern India, but disturbed weather is likely to continue for a day or two.

Temperature remains low over the northern and central parts of the country.

Forecast:—Rainfall in Northern and Central India.

AT SEA.

The steamer "Cairnross," Captain J. Hyslop, which arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, reports that she experienced head-wind and sea for the first four days.

Appended is Wednesday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India, based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st Nov. to date.
Bushire 20th	94·8	82·5	...	6 31
Jask ...	...	...	...	...
Muskat 2 th	100·3	98 1	...	5·50
Multan	...	...	...	...
Rawalpindi	9·4	68·6	...	6·0
Lahore	82·4	69 2	...	6·39
Sirsa ...	84 8	70·0	...	4·33
Amba'a	86·5	67·8	0·85	11·15
Delhi	91·0	69 8	0·25	2·61
Agra ...	86·5	74·0	...	3·66
Mainpuri	85·8	71·0	1·06	5·27
Jhansi	?	71·0	0,06	?
Cawnpore	90 2	71·9	1·0	6·46
Allahabad	95 6	73·5	0·05	5·37
Jacobabad	...	...	...	...
Karachi	...	...	...	...
Ajmer	90·8	75·2	0·64	2 38
Jaipur	...	...	...	...
Kotah	75·6	75·5	1·69	2·88
Bhuj...	94·0	79·0	...	0 00
Umarkot	88·3	80·7	...	0·40
Veraval	85·1	80·3	...	0 03
Rajkot	99 1	7·8	...	0·48
Bhavnagar Para.	100·0	80·8	...	0·41
Surat	91·9	80·6	...	3·59
Ahmedabad	10·6	78 7	0·14	0·46
Deesa	98·8	74·9	0·04	0·93
Neemuch	...	...	...	...
Indore	...	...	...	...
Jubbulpore	96·8	73·3	...	7·63
Saugor	92·8	69 6	0·26	4·88
Hoshangabad	101·6	78·4	...	4·29
Khandwa	96·7	76·6	0·05	5·55
Akola	101·7	79·5	...	1·65
Amraoti	101·8	79·3	...	1·17
Nagpur	99·1	77·8	0·01	2 60
Chanda	104·5	81·0	...	6·28
Raipur	102 7	76·6	...	4 05
BOMBAY	91·7	81·4	...	3 62
Ratnagiri	91·8	79·9	...	10·70
Mormugao	91·0	80·7	...	3·2
Sarwar	89·4	80·0	...	3·78
Malegaon	93·4	74·1	...	5·07
Ahmednagar	97·1	75·5	...	1·24
Poona	95·1	73 3	...	3·41
Sholapur	99·3	78·1	...	1·67
Bijapur	97 2	74·3	...	4·00
Belgaum	92 3	65·5	...	2·58
Aurangabad	96·4	73·7	...	1 67
Nizamabad (Indur)	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad	100·3	78·2	...	2·48
Mangalore	91 3	78·3	...	6·13
Calicut	90·3	80·1	...	7 90
Cochin	92·7	79·7	...	9·05
Colombo	88·5	74·0	...	55·89
Masulipatam	90 3	80·2	...	2·79
Bellary	101·5	78 8	...	4·50
Cuddapah	106·0	88·5	...	10·33
Madras	98 0	80·0	...	13 39
Bangalore	92·3	69 8	...	8·27
Coimbatore	95·9	72·8	...	14·64
Trichinopoly	98·5	77·3	...	10·68
Negapatam	99·8	79·7	...	27·17

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 21st May, 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab—Ambala reports 0·85" and Delhi 0·26" of rain. Skies continue moderately to heavily clouded in the north and south-east Punjab. The Moisture in the air is considerably above the average. Maximum temperature remains in large defect. The greatest deficiency being 22 deg. at Sirsa and 23 deg. at Lahore. The minimum is also lower than usual in the central and the south-east Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Cawnpore has had 1·00" and Mainpuri 1·06" of rain. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The air is damper than usual. Temperature has again decreased and is still much below the average.

Sind and Rajputana.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Rajputana. Ajmer has had 0·54" and Kotah 1·69". Skies are clear in upper Sind and maderately clouded in the remaining districts. Humidity is in very large excess in the area of rainfall. Day temperature has further fallen and is to-day 33 deg. below the average at Kotah; night temperature is also much lower than usual.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Ahmedabad has had 0·14", Indore 1·07" and Neemuch 1·78" of rain. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in Gujarat and lightly to moderately clouded over the rest of the division. The air is damper in the area of rainfall. Temperature during the day remains generally below the average.

The Central Provinces.—Saugor records 0·26" of rain. Skies are moderately clouded, Temperature remains generally in large defect.

The Konkan.—Skies continue lightly to moderately clouded. The usual amount of moisture is present in the air. Temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is slightly drier than usual. Temperature is below the average in the north Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general and fairly heavy in the south-east Punjab and the adjacent parts of the United Provinces and Rajputana; and local in north Gujarat and the north Central Provinces. Moderate or heavy cloud continues in the central parts of the country and also in Gujarat and north Konkan. Conditions are favourable for dust or thunderstorms over the greater portion of the reporting area to the north of latitude 20 deg. Temperature has been extraordinarily low at most places in the central parts of the country.

Rain in local showers is likely in Rajputana, the south-east Punjab, the United Provinces and west Central India. A few falls may occur in Gujarat and north Central Provinces.

STANDARD BAROMETER READINGS.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers :—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F, and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a. m., (Standard Time), on the 21st May, 1913, was 29·986 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships, the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by ·013 inch for every 5 degrees, according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the Aneroid, no temperature correction is needed. For correcting the ship's barometer, either mercurial or Aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a. m (Standard Time), the ship's barometer reading should be increased by ·010 inch for every 10 feet this height, to make of it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

ATTEMPTED POISONING.

CURIOUS STORY FROM SIND.

"A few of the details of the unsuccessful attempt to poison the present Vizier of Khairpur have reached here, says the Sukkur correspondent of the "Sind Gazette."

"It appears that on Tuesday last at about 12-30 p.m. while the Vizier and some of his guests were at the table, his confidential Secretary, Mirza Hyderali, observed some solid things mixed up with the rice in the dish placed before him. That dish is reported to have been intended for the Vizier who on that particular occasion, however, did not feel inclined to touch rice. Enquiry was immediately made with the result that the Vizier's "naik" who was habitually in charge of the dishes on the table made a confession alleging that the solid pieces of poison were given to him by Abdul Raham, the jailor of Khairpur State, to be mixed up with the rice in the dish intended for the Vizier.

PANTHER SHOT NEAR KIRKEE.

A panther, 5 feet 10 inches long, was shot by a youth of 20, Mr. Cawas Byramji Framji Batliwalla, residing in Kirkee, at Mond village, about fifteen miles from Kirkee on the 17th instant. The panther was produced in the Court of the Cantonment Magistrate at Kirkee on Sunday.

ARRIVALS.

PER S. S. "SALSETTE," May 23.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Salsette" with the English mails of the 9th inst which is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour to-morrow, brings the following passengers :—

LONDON TO BOMBAY.

Barry-Bradley, Mr. W.
Bunnell, Mr. R. H.
Dulton, Mr. G.
Hawkes, Mrs. F.
Mare, Sub. Lt. P. A.
Mohinddin, Mr. M. M.
Millar, Capt. J. H.
Morris, Mr. E. E.
May, Maj. Genl. E. S.
McConnel, Mr. H. L. C.
Noble, Mrs.
Ottley, Mr. A. G.
Pook, Mr. J. de C.
Roche-Kelly, Mr. J. W.
Wilkie, Mr. D. P.

MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.

Blight, Mr. P.
Edmonds, Mr. T. J.
Evans, Mr. A. H.
Jolly, Mr. L. J. P.
Macdonald, Maj. H.
Percival, Mr. P. E.
Peronne, Mr. P. E.
Scott, Mr. J. M.
Samman, Mrs. H. F. 2 infants and maid
Thomas, Major A. M.

MARSEILLES TO KARACHI.

Reinhorn, Mr. L.

BRINDISI TO KARACHI.

Faussett, Major O. G. and Mrs.

SUN, MOON, AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water is at Prince's Dock Sill.

HIGH WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.
	May	h. m.	ft. in.
Wed ...	21	0 23 a	29 5
Thurs ...	22	m 0 1	26 7
		1 2 a	29 1
Fri	23	m 0 43	26 1
		1 41 a	28 6
Sat	24	m 1 25	25 5
		2 20 a	27 9
Sun ...	25	m 2 7	24 8
		3 0 a	26 11

LOW WATER

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.
	May	h. m.	ft. in.
Wed ...	21	m 5 23	14 6
		6 18 a	18 11
Thurs ...	22	m 6 1	14 8
		7 2 a	19 2
Fri	23	m 6 38	15 5
		7 48 a	19 8
Sat	24	m 7 14	16 8
		8 30 a	19 11
Sun	25	m 7 49	17 4
		9 20 a	20 2

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week :—

May	Sunrise.	Sunset.
20 (Tuesday)	do 6h. 3m.	do 7h. 7m
21 (Wednes)	do 6h. 2m.	do 7h. 7m
22 (Thurs)	do 6h. 2m.	do 7h. 8m
23 (Friday)	do 6h. 2m.	do 7h. 8m
24 (Saturday)	do 6h. 2m	do 7h. 8m
25 (Sunday)	do 6h. 2m.	do 7h. 9m

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Full Moon, May 20th, 0h. 48·1m p.m.; Last Quarter, 28th, 5h. 33·7m. a.m.; New Moon, June 5th, 1h. 27·0m. a. m. First Quarter, 11th, 10h. 7·30m p.m.

CURRENT EASTERN NEWS.

Arrangements are being made for a visit to Mysore in November of Lord Pentland.

The inclemency of the weather has prevented the Commander-in-Chief from paying his proposed visit to Mashobra.

The Government of India have approved of the abolition of the four naval divisions of the Rangoon Port Defence Volunteers and the addition to the corps of an infantry machine gun company.

The Madras Government have sanctioned an expenditure of Rs. 2,200 towards the construction of buildings for a number of elementary schools in the Ganjam Agency.

Mr. F. J. Smith, the new Postmaster-General of Ceylon, is shortly visiting Madras and Singapore to acquaint himself with the routine of postal work in both those places.

The Simla Municipal Committee recently passed a resolution that they were in a position to take up a loan of six lakhs for the rebuilding of the Town Hall and that Government be asked to advance the money at four per cent. for thirty years.

Her Excellency Lady Hardinge has approved of the suggestion made by Dr. Sarvadhikari to entertain the children of Bengal in connection with Lord Hardinge's brithday. Both the Bengal Government and the Bengal Chamber are in sympathy with the movement.

With reference to the memorial of Mr. Khaburuddin Ahmed, Bar-at-Law, against the election of Maulvi Mushussaf Hussain as a member of the Bengal Legislative Council for the Rajshayi Mahamedans, the allegations have now been withdrawn and the election is confirmed.

The assistants and employees of Messrs. P. Orrand Sons have presented St. George's Cathedral, Madras with very handsome altar rails of polished brass in memory of the late Mr. E. W. Orr, who was for many years a constant worshipper in the Cathedral and a valued member of the Choir.

A Bioscope Company, financed and managed solely by Tibetans is being formed at Kalimpong. It has secured several interesting films including those of the Coronation of King George, and it intends leaving shortly for Lhasa via Gangtok giving exhibitions at several places en route. This will be the first introduction of the cinematograph into Tibet.

An invention useful to rubber planters in districts visited by heavy monsoon rains, has been accepted by the Federated Malay States Government from Mr. W. T. Rennie of Carey Island, Selangor. The invention is described as "a method of preventing rain water from mixing with the latex of rubber trees.

Mr. R. D. Kalapeshi Superintendent of the sorting division, Postal Service, whilst on inspection duty at Bhavnagar opened a letter box when he found a currency note for Rs. 1,000 lying mixed with letters

He sent it to the dead letter office at Calcutta where it is still unclaimed.

The oldest newspaper editor in India in the person of Pandit Govind Sahaya Gurtu, died at Allahabad last week. He was 54 years of age and had edited the "Daily" and "Weekly Akhbarian" for 33 years. He was a master of English and a Sanskrit and Persian scholar.

The Government of the Federated Malay States are determined to keep bad characters out of the states. In the "Government Gazette" dated April 25th it is recorded that no less than 14 persons were banished from the States for the period of their natural lives, one person was banished for seven years and another for five for the safety and welfare of the public.

During the official year which ended on the 31st March last Burma earned several records of sorts in trade. In the first place the aggregate of the foreign and coasting trade broke all records. In the matter of the import of sovereigns another record was established for the number increased from 219,000, the previous highest figure to 1,420,000 plus 264,000 received by banks from foreign countries.

The big progress in the instruction of the Indian Police in ambulance work may be gathered from the following figures supplied by the Inspector-General of Police for the United Provinces. The total number of Police trained in First Aid during 1911 was 4,614, during 1912, 4,569. The number of Police who obtained certificates in first aid during 1911 was 2,933, and in 1912, 2,300. No less than 4,300 members of the Police Force in the United Provinces alone are wearing the badges of the Association.

A motor cycle race was run off at Lucknow recently, the course being from the Mall beyond the Cantonments to Mohanlalgunj, thence across the Cawnpore Road and finishing up at Alumbagh, a distance of 25 miles. There were only seven entrants, the winner being Mr. Bickmore, 42 min. 154-5 secs. Mr. Brown, who took second place, was beaten by eight seconds.

A Nuwara Eliya correspondent telephones to the "Ceylon Observer": :—The Assistant Government Agent Nuwara Eliya, Mr. A W Seymour, received a telegram to-day to the effect that an elephant believed to be a rogue had been found in a ditch, about a mile away from the Ambawela Railway Staion. Efforts are being made, with the assistance of two tame elephants, to draw him out of the ditch. Several tourists and resident have photographed the animal in its sorry plight.

MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, May 20. BOMBAY, May 21.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Pins.	Minus.
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	75 1-8		3-16
3 do. Rentes.	86 1-4	1-4	
3 -2 do. Sterling Loan	90	un	chgd
do. do. Gov. Securities.. ...	64 5-16	1-8	
Bar Silver in London Spot ...	28 1-16	un	chgd
do. 2 months' hence ...	28 1-4	un	chgd
Bar Silver in New York	60 7-8	un	chgd
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25·21 1-2	un	chgd
do. do. at Berlin.	20·44 1-2	1-2	
do. do. New York	4·83 3-8		1-8
Discount Bank of England Rate ...	4 1-2	since	
do Short London Bills	17th Apl.		
3 months' sight...	3 13-16	un	chgd
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight ...	3 13-16	un	chgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	4 3-8	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	4 3-8	un	chgd
Interest day-to-day Loans.. ...	3 1-8	1-8	
do. 7 day Market Loans	3 1-4	un	chgd

Bar Gold ...77·9 unchgd.
Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1s. 3 7-32d. unchanged.
Closing tone of silver—Quiet. Steady.
Amount paid into the Bank of England about £150,000.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	Dull. Steady.
Futures	Quiet. Steady.
Manchester	.. Business poor. Buyers and sellers indifference.
Total Sales ...	5,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export ...	500
Imports ...	21,000
Mid-Americans	...6·73+04
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	...9·95 unchgd.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

May-June.	June-July.	July-Aug.
6·45 +02	6·42 +02	6·39 +03
Aug-Sept.	Sept-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
6·28 +02	6·13 +03	6·06 +03
Nov-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb. Mar.-Apr.
6·03 +03	6·02 +03	6·02 +03	6·04 +03

New York 11 a.m., July 11·63, Oct. 11·02.
New York official Noon call July 11·73 Oct. 11·02.
New Orleans 1 p.m. July 12·08, Oct. 11·15.

Grey shirting 41-42in 38 yds 16 by 18 8-7
" 44in. 38 38 1-2 yds 9lbs... 9
White " 40-41in. 40 yds 18 square 10 6
" Nainsooks 43in. 19 yds 22 by 21 7 1

NEW YORK May 19.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	9,000
" Receipts at " last year...	10 109
" Exports to Great Britain ..	2,000
" Exports to Continent ...	16,000
Spot Cotton	12·00 unchgd.

Futures—Month of July 11·80+02
Futures—Month of Oct. 11·02+02

Declined early owing to unfavorable cables and advanced later on bull support and short covering.

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot cotton ...	12 5-16 unchgd.
Futures month of July ..	12·09+0
Futures month of Oct. ..	11·18+10
Tone of Spot Cotton ...	Quiet.

NEW YORK, May 20. Bales.

Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	9,000
" Receipts at U. S. last year...	10,100
" Exports to Great Britain ...	2,000
" Exports to Continent ...	16,000
" Spot Cotton	12·00 unchgd.

Futures—Month of July 11·80—02
Futures—Month of Oct. 11·02—02

Advanced early on foreign buying and declined later owing to bearish private crop reports.

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot cotton	12 5-16 unchgd.
Futures month of July ...	12·08— 1
Futures month of Oct. ...	11·14—04
Tone of Spot Cotton ...	Quiet.

Liverpool, May 20.

Tone Dhooties and Shirtings—Firm and prices unchanged.

Tone Cloths.	Quiet. Dull.
Weft American "54" ...	11 3-4
Weft Egyptian "80" ...	18 5-8
Tone—Yarn—Market ..	Steady.
Weft Egyptian "32" ...	12 3-8
Twist "32" W T C...	10 1-4
Twist "32" B ...	10 5-8
Cloth Gunni's 20 36inch ...	13 8 1-2
Twist "36" W T C ...	10 1-2
Twist "36" B ...	10 7-8
Twist "42" ...	12 3-8
Twist American "60" ...	16 3-4
Twist Egyptian "60" ...	17 1-2
Twist Egyptian "80" ...	24
Grey shirtings 39 in by 37 1-2 88 yds 16 by 12 8 lbs Red Heading	7 9
" " 44 in. by 39 yds 14 by 13-8 lbs ...	8 5
White Nainsooks 28 in. by 18 yds 16 by 13 to 16-15 Range ...	8 1
" Mull 28 in. by 18 yds 14 by 12 Green Ends	2 2 3-4
" Shirtings 32-36 in. by 44 yds Liepmans No 1500 ...	12 6 1-4
40s Banner Mill Twist ...	11 1-8
Geo Mayall's Yarn ...	11
F. G. F Tinnevelly C I F—Liverpool ...	... 6 7-32
Buyers or Sellers ...	.. Sellers.
months	June-July pence
Water Twist American 30s.	10 1-8
" " " 40s.	11 3-8
Mule " " 40s.	11
" " " 50s.	12 7-8
" " " 60s.	14 7-8
" " Egyptian 40s.	16 1-2
" " " 50s.	17
" " " 60s.	18

WHEAT

Wheat White Delhi ...	Nominal.
Do. Months— ...	.....
Do. Name of Ports— ...	.....
Wheat White Karachi ...	37 3-4—1-4
Do. Months	May-June
Do. Name of Ports—London—Sellers.	
Wheat Red Karachi	37 ...
Do. Month— ...	May-June.
	London—Sellers.

Tone—Quiet.

SOUTH AMERICAN WHEAT

Rozario Santa Fe ...	36 1-4
Do. Months— ...	May-June—Sellers—Quiet
Farlett Russo ...	.....
Do. Months ...	.....

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN

South Australian ...	37 3-4
Do Months	May.—Sellers,

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs ex p.c. ex-ship. ...	51+1-2
Do. Months— ...	May-June.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Sellers.	
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. ex-ship ...	52 3-4+1-2
Do Months—	May-June.
Do. Name of Ports.—Dunkirk—Sellers.	
Brown Cawnpore	4d 1-2unchgd
Do. Months— ...	May-June.
Do. Name of Ports.—Hamburg—Buyers	

LINSEED—

Bombay, per 416lbs ex-ship ...	46 3-4+1-2
Do. Months— ...	May-June.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Sellers.	
Tone—Quiet.	
Linseed Calcutta ...	44 3-4—1-2
Do. Months— ...	April-June.
London—Done and Sellers.	
Linseed Argentine—La Plata...	42 -4+1-2
Do. Months— ...	May-June.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.	

COTTONSEED.—

Bombay Cottonseed Market £6-13-0 unchgd.
May-June—Hull—Nearest value, Steady.
(Delayed through Mutilation).

MISCELLANEOUS

COFFEE—

Fair Bid Coffee ...	11 5-8 unchgd.

RUBBER—

Not received.

METALS—

Copper Braziers ...	£ 82 1-4—3-4
Yellow Metal ...	d. 7 -8 unchgd
Standard Copper G M B ...	£ 68 3-8—1-2

FREIGHTS—

Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay—13s.—Value.

ARRIVALS—

"Dunrobin," "Gablonz."

SUGAR—

German Granulated Sugar C&F India (Double bags). 13 0 3-4—3-4d.
Do. Months of Shipment. May-Aug.—Sellers.
Tone—Dull. Prices slightly easier.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ... 12 6 unchgd.
Do Months of Shipments—May—Sellers.
Tone—Nothing doing.
German Beet-root 50 p.c. ... 9 2 3-4—3-4d.
Months of Shipments ... 9 7—3-4d.
May—Sellers.—Oct.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone—Market opened easier on realisations.
E A B a Similar Crystals C & F India ...13 8 1-4—1 1-2d.
Months of Shipments ...June-Augt.—Sellers.
Tone—Very little doing and prices lower.
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ... Nominal.
Month of Shipments ... .
Tone—Nothing doing.
Java Sugar—Still without activity.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.] [May 21st, 1913.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
	Rs.		
11 Bundles Sov	22,500	Busreh...	Comptoir National Bank.
Rupees.....	18,000		

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 19th May, 1913.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway.....	197	223,529
B. B. and C. I. Ry...	132	123,428

FINANCIAL.

MONEY :—

Bank of Ben. rate since 17th April 1913	6 p.c.
Bank of Bom. " " 3rd April 1913	7 "
Bank of Mad. " " 31st Dec. 1912	8 "

EXCHANGE—

The market opened firm and unchanged, but there has again been little business doing. The enquiry for Bank remittance has been small, and there are few private bills offering.

We quote.—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4 1-16d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 3-32d.
Credit 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 9-32d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 1-4d.
	July.
Do. do Francs	... 171 1-4
Do. do Marks	... 139 1-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight	... 147 1-2
Shanghai "	... 202
Japan "	... 148 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—

The market opened steady at 96 5-16 for Cash and 96 3-8 for the settlement but declined 1-16 in both position later in the day, and closes as under. A small business is reported.

We quote.—

Cash ...	... Rs. 96 4 0
1st Settlement	... " 96 5 0
2nd do	... " 96 7 0

BULLION.—

Yesterday bar silver in London was unchanged at 28 1-16 for ready and 28 1-4 for delivery in two months. New York was also unchanged at 60 7-8. The local market opened at 71 1-8 ex-duty for the first settlement and has declined 1-4 during the day, closing as under for all positions Bar gold is steady.

We quote.—

English Bar Gold	... Rs. 24 1 6
Australian Gold	... " 24 0 6
Sovereigns Gold	... " 15 0 0
Silver (ex duty)	
Ready	... " 70 14 0
1st Settlement	... " 70 14 0
2nd Settlement	... " 71 4 0
Silver (cum duty)	
Ready	... " 80 4 0
1st Settlement March	... " 80 4 0
2nd Settlement	... " 80 10 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT.—

The following telegrams have been received here to-day:—

GRUNING.—General and well divided rains have fallen; report is having less influence than expected. Market has a sold out appearance.

WELD AND Co.—(Greenville-South Carolina). Heavy showers last night. Featureless steady market.

HORNBY-HEMELRYK.—Owing to considerable replanting the crop will be late in some sections.

A small decline is advised in the American telegrams to hand this morning New York features being 2 points lower and New Orleans 1 and 4 points lower. The local market opened quiet and practically unchanged. There has been a small enquiry for fine Sindh Punjab and also for fine Broach Kamaoon Akola, but the business passing is limited and there are more sellers than buyers. Rates close as under

For ready Cotton the demand has been very moderate, and holders are eager sellers.

QUOTATIONS.—

Fine M. G. Broach ...	Rs. 282 May
Fine M. G. Wardha-Hingughat ...	" 280 "
Fine M. G. Nagpur ...	" 277 "
Fine M. G. Yeotmal ...	" 273 "
Fine M.G. Dhamangaon Pulgaon ...	" 270 "
F. M. G. Khamgaon-Akola ...	" 261 "
Fine M. G. Khandesh ...	" 251 "
Fine M. G. Bengal ...	" 240 "
Sawginned Dharwar ...	" 234 Apl.-May
Good-H. G. Westerns...	" 278 "

NEW CROP.

Good Broach	Rs. 291 March 1914
F. G. H. G. Bengals ...	" 240 Jan. 1914.

LIVERPOOL OPENED.—

Opening Tone ...	Strong (?)
Estimated Sales ...	6,000
Total Imports ...	5,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

May-June.	June-July.	July-Aug.
6·45 unch'd	6·43 unchgd	6·39 unchgd
Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
6·28 unchgd	6 13 unchgd	6·06 unchgd
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
6 03 unchgd	6·02 unchgd	6 02 unchgd

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—

The market is steady.

Ready ...	Rs. 7 8 0 B.T.
May ...	" 8 2 6 B.T.
September ...	" 8 10 0 B.T.

RAPESEED :—

The market steady. We quote :—

Brown Delhi May	Rs. 8 7 0 B.T.
Yellow Cawnpore	" 8 6 0 B.T.
Yellow Gujrat	" 8 8 0 B.T.

GINGELLYSEED :—

Tone—Quiet but steady.

Black Kutni ...	" 43 8 0
Yellow Hingunghat	" 62 8 0
Yellow Secunderabad	" 60 0 0

POPPYSEED :—

Tone—Quiet but steady. We quote—

Ready ...	Rs. 11 12 0 B.T.

CASTORSEED :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Ready ...	Rs. 35 8 0

COTTONSEED :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Ready ...	Rs. 26 0 0

GROUNDNUTS :—

Tone—Steday. We quote :—

Bold ...	Rs. 48 0 0
Small ...	" 46 0 0

MOWRASEED—

Tone—Quiet. We quote :—

June—September ...	Rs. 8 2 0 B.T.

WHEAT :—

Tone—Steady.

White Pesi 85 p.c. ready	Rs. 5 6 0 B.T.
White Delhi May	" 5 8 3 B.T.

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay ...	1,700
Bank of India ...	67 1-2
Eastern Bank ...	87
Indian Specie ...	67

MILLS.

David ...	510
Kohinoor ...	772 1-2
Manookji Petit ...	3,220
New Great Eastern ...	245
Standard ...	1,130
Sun Mill	125

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ord	193
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Pre	178
Bombay S N Ordy ...	245
Colaba Land and Mill...	1,460
Shivrajpur M. Syndicate	20 1-2
Treacher and Co ...	500

RAILWAY.

Tapti Valley ...	592 8

DAYS' RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during 24 hours ended at 6 p.m yesterday :—

Cotton	12,216	bales.
Wheat	56,484	cwts.
Linseed	21,723	"
Rapeseed	1,188	"
Gingellyseed	1,497	"
Poppyseed	2,087	"
Groundnuts	1,753	"
Castorseed	11,705	"
Rice	8,152	"
Myrabollams, ...	1,593	"
Cottonseed	7,408	"
Mowrasseed	Nil	
Gram	36	"
Joowar	309	"
Maize	Nil	
Barley	27	"

GRIFFITHS' COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

NEW YORK, May 19.

COTTON.

Day's Receipts at U.S. Ports.	5,000 Bales.
Exports to Great Britain ...	.....
Exports to Continent ...	3,000 do
Spot Cotton at New York ...	12·00
Future Cotton at New York July	11·62
Future Cotton at New York October	11·04
Tone Market at closing Spot...	.....
Tone Market at closing Futures	.....

General Tone Market opened :—
Steady and declined early on unfavorable cables, and advanced later on bull support and short covering.

NEW ORLEANS, May 19.

Spot Cotton at New Orleans...	12 5-16
Future Cotton at New Orleans—July	12·09
Future Cotton at New Orleans—October	11·18
Future closing tone —	Steady.
Delayed in Transit.	

LIVERPOOL, May 20.

The Liverpool market opened for spot.—Quiet and closed quiet.

The Liverpool market closed for futures—Quiet.

The Liverpool market closed for East Indians.—Quiet.

Total Day's Sales	5,000 bales.
Sales on Spec and export ...	100 "
Total Sales of surats ...	.....
Total Day's Imports ...	14,000
Egyptian F G Fair Brown ...	9·95
Good Showmuggur ...	5 7-8d.
Good Bengal	5 14-32d.
F. G. Bengal	5 13-32d.
Fine Bengal	5 22-32d.
Good Madras Westerns Ldn...	.....
F. G. F. Tinnevelly L'pool C. I. F.	.....
Geo. Mayalls Yarns ...	11 1-8
40's Mule Twist (Bannermills).	11
Weft 54 American ...	12 1-8
Weft 80 Egyptian ...	18 1-2
Weft 32's	14 3-8
Twist 36	10 3-8
Twist 42	11 5-8
Twist American 60	16 3-4
Twist Egyptian 60	18
Twist Egyptian 80	21 1-8
Tone of Fine Yarns— ...	Quiet
Tone of Coarse Yarns—	do.
General Tone of Yarn Market—	.....
Mid American at Liverpool ...	6·72+4

Cotton delivery mid uplands G. O. C. Liverpool.

May-June	6 45+2
June-July	6·44+2
July-Aug	6·39+3
Aug.-Sept	6·28+2
Sept.-Oct	6·13+2
Oct.-Nov.	6·06+3
Nov.-Dec.	6·03 - 3
Dec-Jan.	6·02+3
Jan.-Feb.	6·02+3

MANCHESTER, May 20.

Manchester Piece-Goods Market.— Steady. There is enquiry in the market but not much business doing.

LONDON, May 20.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Linseed, 4 p. c. Refraction, Landed Terms (per 410 lbs)...May-June—Ldn, 44 9 Done
Do. Bombay exship (per 416lbs) ...May-June—Antwerp ... ... 46 6 "
Do. La Plata ...May-June—Antwerp ... 42 9 "
Do. Tone of Market at close. Steady "
Do. Tendency of the Market—Good business done
Linseed Oil Spot Pipes...May— £ 25 2 6
do ... July-Aug.—£24-15-0
Do. Tone of Market at close. Steady
Do. total afloat for U. K. ... .
Do. River Plate exports ... .
Poppyseed Canal ...May-June —Antwerp... 65 9 Sellers
Do. Tone of Market at close. Firm
Rapeseed Calcutta Brown Canal May June—Dunkirk 46 6 "
Do. Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs 85 p.c. exship May-June—Dunkirk ... 50 9 "
Do. Yellow Gujerat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. exship May-June—Dunkirk ... 52 6 "
Do. Ferozepore usual bold .....
Do. Jamba Red— ... .
Do. Tone of Market at close. Firm
Cottonseed. Bombay parcels. May-June—Hull ...£8-13-6 "
Do. Tone of Market at close.. Steady
Gingellyseed. Bombay 15 p.c. Mar.-Apr.—London. .....
Wheat. Choice white Karachi May-June—London... 38 4 1-2
Do. F A Q Red Karachi (per 422 lbs.) May-June—London... 38
Do. Club No. 2...May-June—London ... 38 4 1-2
Do. Choice white Delhi May-June—London— .....
Do. Tone of Market at Close Steady
Do. South Australian ... .
Do. Rozario Santa Fe. 62 lbs. .....
Do. do. Tone of Market at Close ... .
Do. Red Graded American per central... ... 7 6 1-4 July
Do. Afloat to U. K. ...3,390,000 qrs
Do. Stock at U. S. Ports ... .

LONDON, May 20.

SUGAR.

German Beet-root 88 per cent Sellers.
F.O.B. Hamburg ...May-June 9 3 "
German Beetroot. 88 per cent. F. O. B. Hburg, Aug. 9 6 "
" Closing Tone of Market. Steady
German Granulated C and F. India (double Bags) May-June... 12 10 1-2 "
German Granulated C. and F. India (double Bags) June-July— .....
German Closing Tone Market— Quiet.
Austrian Crystals B. B. B. C. and F India May-June 12 4 1-2 "
Austrian Crystals B. B. B. C. and F. India ... .
Do. Closing Tone of Market. Quiet.
Mauritius Crystals ....May Nomi "
Do. Closing Tone of Market.. .....
E. A. B. and Similar Crystals C. and F. India (double Bags)— May-June 13 4 1-2 "
E. A. B. and Similar Crystals C. & F. Calcutta (double Bags)— June-July... .....
Do. Closing Tone of Market.. Quiet.
Special Feature—General Report of Market ... .

LONDON, May 20.

JAVA SUGAR.

	Value.
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C. I. F. Calcutta June...	11 1 1-2
Java Sugar 16 18 (Average 17) C.I.F. Calcutta July-Dec.	10 9
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C. I. F. Calcutta June ...	.....
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi June...	11 3
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi July-Dec...	10 10 1-2
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi, ...	.....
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta ... June...	12 1 1-2
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta July-Dec....	10 9
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta... ...	.....
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bom. or Karachi July...	12 3
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bom. or Karachi July-Dec. ..	11 10 1-2
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bom or Karachi June ..	.....
Closing Tone of Market	Quiet & unchgd
Special Feature ...	do

LONDON, May 20.

METALS.

	£ s. d.
Copper, Standard G M B ...	68 10 0
" Best English Selected.	74 15 0
" Braziers	82 10 0
" Tone of Market ...	Quiet.
Hard Spelter	21 10 0
Tin Block F O B Liverpool ...	£223 0 0
Yellow Metal ...	7 1-8
Galvd. Corrugated Sheets, 24 G., G. O, B 1 p.c. F O B L'pool	11 5 0
Tin Plates, I C Coke 14 by 20, 112 Sheets in box C I F L'pool	.....
Pig Iron, No 3 Cleveland ...	3 8 0
Pig Iron No. 3 Clarence F O B Middlesboro.	3 7 6
Pig Iron Gartsherrie ...	4 1 6
Lead Pig English	19 3 9
Tone of Steel Market ...	Steady
Silver, Spot	28 1-16
" 2 months hence ...	28 1-4
Tone of Market— ...	Quiet and unchanged

LONDON, May 20.

FINANCIAL.

Silver Spot	28 1-16
Silver 2 Months... ...	28 1-4
Silver Closing Tone of Market—	Quiet.
Silver Tendency, etc. of the Market ...	Unchanged
Rentes 3 p. c.... ...	£ 85 3-4
Consols 2 1-2 p. c. ...	£ 75 1-8
Indian Stock 3 1-2 p. c....	£ 90
Sterling loan	£ 90
Govt. Securities 3 p. c. ...	£ 76 1-4
Rupee Paper 3 1-2 p. c. ...	£ 64 1-8
Bar Gold per oz. ...	77·9
Opening Tone of Finance Market	Steady
Closing Tone of Finance Market	Quiet.
Bank of England Rate of Discount	4 1 2 p. c.
Exchange on India 30 Days Sight	1 3 7-8
London at Paris Fcs. ...	25·21
Berlin cheques on London Mks	20·44 1-2
New york (Demand Bills) ds	4·86 3-8
Interest day to day loans	3
Do. 7 days' Market loans	3 1-8
Discount Bank Bills 3 months Sight ...	3 13-14
Do. Bank Bills 6 months' Sight ...	3 3-4
Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4 3-8
Fine Trade Bills 6 months	4 3-8

LIVERPOOL, May. 21.

OPENING COTTON.

Days Estimated Sales ...	6,000 bales.
Tone of Market ...	Steady.

Cotton Dely Mid Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool.

Futures.	Latest closing.	To-day's opening.
May-June...	6·45	6·45
June-July...	6·42	6·42
July-Aug....	6·39	6·39
Aug.-Sept...	6 28	6·28
Sept.-Oct....	6·13	6·13
Oct.-Nov....	6·06	6·03
Nov.-Dec....	6·03	6·03
Dec-Jan....	6·02	6·02
Jan.-Feb....	6·02	6·02

Prices taken at 10-5 a.m.

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, May 19.

The Weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury :—

Amount Estimated in the Financial Statement to be remitted during 1913-14 ...	£21,650,000
Remitted from 1st April, 1913, to 17th May 1913, by Council Bills*	£ 3,609,913
Balance to be remitted from 18th May 1913 to 31st Mar. 1914	£ 18,040,087

SASSOON SPINNING CO.

At an extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Sassoon Spinning and Weaving Co., Ld., which was held yesterday at the Registered Office of the Company, in Forbes Street, the following letter from the Secretary to the shareholders of the Company was read.

In the absence of the Chairman, Mr. Powell presided. The letter stated;—

By an identure of lease bearing date the 1st day of May 1868, and made between the Secretary of State for India in Council of the one part and Bomanjee Framji Cama of the other part, the hereditaments and premises described in the resolution, of which notice has been given to the shareholders, was demised by the Secretary of State for India in Council to Bomanjee Framjee Cama for the term of 45 years and 4 months, from the 1st day of May 1868. The premises so demised and the lease itself became vested in the late Mr. Arthur Abraham David Sassoon by an indenture of assignment, bearing date the 30th day of June 1868, and made between John Bettie, James Hossack and Dadabhoy Hormusjee Cama of the first part, Bomanjee Framjee Cama of the second part, and Arthur Abraham David Sassoon of the third part. Arthur Abraham David Sassoon, by an indenture of under-lease bearing date the 24th day of April 1874, and made between him of the one part and the Company of the other part, demised the said premises to the Company for the residue then unexpired of the said term of 45 years and 4 months "wanting one day." Under the above under-lease the Company has to pay to the said Arthur Abraham David Sassoon the sum of Rs. 6,000 per annum, as ground rent, besides other charges. The term of the original lease bearing date the 1st day of May 1868 will expire on the 31st day of August 1913. Arthur Abraham David Sassoon died in England on the 13th day of March 1912, leaving a will behind him, dated the 23rd day of March 1892, and probate of the same was granted in England on the 16th day of April 1912 to Leopold De Rothschild one of the executors therein named. Mr. Meyer Nissim, as the constituted attorney of the said executor, obtained letters of administration, with the will annexed, of Abraham David Sassoon, on the 22nd day of July 1912, from the High Court of Judicature at Bombay. The Directors have agreed with the English executor and the Bombay administrator to purchase the reversion reserved under the indenture of the under-lease of the 24th day of April 1874 for the sum of Rs. 70,000. The result of this will be that the premises will vest in the Company for the residue of the term of 45 years and 4 months, granted to the original lessee Bomanji Framji Cama, by the Secretary of State for India in Council, by the lease of the 1st day of May 1868, and the Company will not any longer have to pay the annual rent of Rs. 6,000.

The benefit to the Company is so obvious that it is not necessary to say anything about the same here.

The term of the original lease will expire on the 31st of August 1913 and the negotiations for a fresh lease of the premises for a further term of 45 years renewable in perpetuity will, after this purchase is effected, be carried on directly by the Company with the Government, instead of their being carried on through the executor or administrator of the said Arthur Abraham David Sassoon, which is also a great advantage to the Company. The Directors, therefore, confidently hope that the shareholders will, in the best interest of the Company, confirm the agreement to purchase made by them as mentioned in the proposed resolution.

The following resolution was then proposed and passed:—"That the agreement or arrangement made by the Directors with the executor in England of the will of the late Arthur Abraham David Sassoon and with the administrator with the will annexed of the property and credits of the late Arthur Abraham David Sassoon in Bombay, to purchase the reversion subsisting in the lease of the premises demised by him to the Sassoon Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, by and under the indenture of under-lease, dated the 24th day of April 1874 and made between Arthur Abraham David Sassoon of the one part and the Sassoon Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, of the other part, of and in respect of the estate generally known as the Mount Estate, situate at Mazagon, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, admeasuring 71,790 square yards or thereabouts, with the building and out-houses standing thereon, for the sum of Rs. (70,000) seventy thousand, be and it is hereby confirmed, and that the Directors be and they are hereby authorised to take all steps necessary to carry such purchase into effect, and for that purpose to do and execute all such instruments and things as the Directors may think expedient in the interest of the Company."

A very famous painting by Manet "Devant la Psyche, 1877" has been added to the International Society's Exhibition in the Grosvenor Gallery. Degas has said of this picture that it is the most distinguished and delicate of all Manet's works.

India's Call for Engineers

Never in the whole history of India have such splendid opportunities been offered to ambitious and enterprising men as are now offered, particularly to Electrical and Mechanical and Sanitary Engineers, etc. In the various Public Works Departments and Government Offices, Mills, etc., there is a large demand for men, who have received thorough training, which enables them to fill one of the above positions.

Such knowledge means position, promotion, and power. This spells success, and hence, every man who really desires to advance in the world should acquire this indispensable knowledge.

Take one typical instance of this development—we refer to the gigantic Tata Hydro Electric Scheme, now in full course of construction, which will supply Bombay with water, electric light and power, and when completed will create a greatly increased demand for those with Electrical and Mechanical knowledge.

ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER.

The use of electricity in India is spreading enormously: in fact electricity is fast becoming the driving power of the wheels of commerce, and is daily being applied to new industries all over India.

Men are wanted. Men whose minds have been technically trained. Men of knowledge, who can win commercial and industrial victories. Men who can be relied upon to execute responsible work. The call and demand for such men is enormous.

What are you doing? Are you ready and prepared to accept such a post? If not—why not? Good men always secure good positions.

You should therefore, on your own behalf, at once commence your technical training, and the very wisest plan is to gain technical education from the celebrated Electrical Engineer Institute of Corresponden ce Instruction.

Their courses cover all branches and equip you fully, making you competent to fill the most important and best paid position, thereby greatly increasing your earning capacity.

This Institute will bring success to you, the same way as it has brought success to thousands of others throughout the world. Write to-day and secure full particulars. Remember that this Institute supplies a thorough training at reasonable fees.

India wants good men—wants you—why not then acquire the knowledge which will assure you good position, pay and prospects.

We train you in the following:

Electrical Engineering — Mechanical Engineering
Electricity Supply — Building Construction
Electric Light and Power — Sanitary Engineering
Short Electrical Course — Design of Bridges, Roofs etc.
Telegraphy (advanced) — Mechanical Drawing and Machine Design

Local Agents:—G. N. PARANJAPE, Bharucha Buildings, (N) Princess Street, Bombay.
W. McPHERSON, 13 (N) Crooked Lane (Off Waterloo Street), Calcutta.
Electrical Engineer, Institute of Correspondence Instruction, London.

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KARACHI NOTES AND NEWS.

BRITISH EMPIRE LEAGUE.

KARACHI BRANCH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, May 17.

The annual general meeting of the Karachi branch of the British Empire League was held the other day at the Frere Hall, Karachi. A large and representative audience assembled, including leading representatives of the European, Parsi, Hindu and Muhammadan communities. Many ladies were present, whilst a portion of the hall was occupied with a contingent of boys from the Grammar School and the C. E. M. School; the latter, no doubt, attracted by a desire to see one of their number receive the gold and silver medal for the prize essay.

The Vice-President, the Hon. Mr. Webb, explained that, with the departure of Mr. Younghusband, the League had lost its President. He invited the Commissioner-in-Sind to do the League the honour of occupying the chair at the meeting. Mr. Lucas having acquiesced, the business of the evening commenced by the Hon. Secretary, Mr. O. M. Barnes, reading the report of the committee.

The Vice-President next explained the circumstances under which the local branch of the League, following the example set at head-quarters, decided to offer a medal for the best essay on "The Progress of India during the last fifty years," to be competed for by the boys of all the high schools in Sind. There were over sixty competitors. The committee had awarded the prize to Elijah Moses of the C. E. M. High School, Karachi, whom he summoned to the platform and who received the medal from the Commissioner-in-Sind.

The result of the election of the committee for the ensuing year was as follows:—

President.—Mr. W. H. Lucas, I.C.S. Vice-President.—Mr. E. M. Pratt. I.C.S. Committee.—Brigadier-General D.G.L. Shaw; Commander N. F. J. Wilson, R.I.M.; Major-E. H. Willis, R.F.A.; Mr. H. N. Crouch; Mr. M. Hesketh, M.A; Mir Ayub Khani, Mr. Ghulam Ali G. Chagla; Mr. Nusserwanjee R. Mehta; Mr. Usufali Alibhoy; Professor Sahibsing C. Shahani. Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. E. F. B. Wyatt.

MR. CROUCH ON "LOOKING FORWARD."

Mr. Crouch, in delivering his address, said he thought that "The branch, since its inception, had in one aspect of its work an aspect which had been ranked as the most important; namely, the bringing together of Englishmen and Indians on one common social platform, succeeded completely and successfuly, but now that this spade work had been done, he suggested that Englishmen, Parsis, Hindus, and Mahammadans, should join forces and do some real work. There was, he said, a tremendous amount of serious important work awaiting them; the sooner they tackled it the better. For educated and enlightened Indians and Englishmen alike there is no more obvious political and social duty than that of developing among young Indians a genuinely sincere national and Imperial spirit, and he thought no one could undertake this duty more appropriately or with better chance of success than the members of a league which existed for this very purpose—which constituted of educated men of both nations, whose aim was not to discover points of difference and controversy, but to study to ascertain with clearness, and to make known to others the exact truth. The British Empire enjoyed this unique position that the advantages which it offers to its various units are so real, so substantial, that they would bear the scrutiny and assay of experts. One of the most patent causes of discontent was that neither the school-boy nor the college-student had adequate opportunity of learning from impartial sources what are the advantages to his country and to himself individually, of intimate connection with the Empire. And the natural but deplorable result was that not only school-boys and college-students, but adult educated Indians were under the delusion that the only benefit they reap from connection with the British Empire are freedom from internal strife. Mr. Crouch said that if this branch of the League was to enter on a new era of fruitful activity, the first item on its programme should be a series of papers, at least half of which should be contributed by Indians, directed to answer the question, "What does the Empire mean to Indians?" He thought they might commence by considering what the Empire did towards defending India from a foreign invader. He asked how many Indians know that against a first-class power the army maintained exclusively by the Indian Government would scarcely avail to hold the country for more than a few months and that the second line of defence consists of the army and navy and reserves and the citizens of the British Empire distributed throughout the world, and that this vast and mighty empire of defence is maintained almost exclusively at the cost of the English tax-payer. Ignorance, as to the large part which England played in protecting India, might be fairly said to be general among all classes in this country.

Mr. Crouch thought the Association should also make an effort to dispel the delusion—a delusion which did a great deal to excite discontent in Sind—that the vast export of millions of bags of wheat every year through Karachi was an exploitation of the country for the benefit of England.

Another task for the League was the development of a public national spirit in India. The reason why Indian politicians found the task of creating an Imperial Indian spirit so disheartening was that they had not commenced by creating a true national spirit. The one must be the development from the other; there must be solid foundations. Here then their first obvious task was to create, develope, and simulate a love among Sindhis for Sind, to teach them that Sind is a wonderful and glorious place, with infinite possibilities; that Sindhis decently fed and cared for in childhood, properly educated and disciplined as boys, will grow into a nation that will hold its own against any in the Orient, that Sind is a country of which every Sindhi should be proud, which every Sindhi should genuinely love.

LOUISE LAWRENCE INSTITUTE.

FOUNDATION-STONE LAID.

Under the presidency of the Commissioner-in Sind, the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of this Institute took place on Saturday evening, in the grounds of the Dufferin Hospital, Karachi. The Hon. Mr. Harchandrai Vishandas, as chairman of the Collection Committee, in his introductory speech said that this Institute, while on the one hand supplying a most crying want for the relief of women in the most critical period of their existence, on the other hand served as a monument of the life-work of that high-souled lady, after whom it was called, who had made the alleviation of the pain and disease of her suffering sisters, a labour of love. He went on to describe the building which, he said, was an upper storied one, and designed to contain quarters for 16 nurses, a Home Surgeon, a Marton, and a large class-room, with dining and sitting rooms. He referred to the various grants made by the local bodies in Sind and in Karachi in particular and to the libreal grants made by Government.

Mr. Cunde, after laying the foundation-stone, gave a history of the inception of the scheme, and made a brief statement of the progress made. He said the Local Boards and Municipalities had made promises of annual grants which placed the Institute on a sound financial liberal basis, and he referred with gratitude to the only grant of Rs 75,000 which Mr. Lucas had succeeded in obtaining from Government towards the cost of the erection of a new maternity wing, which was essential to the Institute bearing a thoroughly satisfactory midwifery school.

Mr. Cunde pointed out that in order that the Institute should be an ideal maternity hospital, it should consist of a number of maternity homes and the ideal could only be realised if the wealthy members of each caste contributed at least half the cost—about Rs. 3,000, towards the erection of such wards. He hoped that the series of lectures which would be delivered by the Lady Phsicians in-charge and the Lady Superintendent and teacher, would soon have the effect of inducing a large number of Indian women to come to the Institute for training.

The Commissioner-in-Sind, in bringing the meeting to a close, announced that Mr. T. Cosser, a well-known citizen of Karachi, had offerred to contribute a sum of Rs. 5,000 or more if required, towards one, of the cost of a ward, to bear the name of his late wife Marry Anne Cosser.

INSOLVENCY LAW IN THE MOFUSSIL.

An important judgment bearing upon Insolvency Law in the mofussil was delivered by the Court of the Judicial Commissioner-in-Sind, the other day. A bank, by advancing money to a tanner in a hypothecation bond, acquired a lien upon certain hides in the tannery. The bank did not take public possession of the hides, but allowed then in possession of the tanner in such a way as might perhaps have it to be supposed that the hides belonged to the tannery. The tanner went bankrupt, and the creditors claimed as assets (against liabilities all the available stock, including the hides in question. In these circumstances the question arose whether the bank could make good its special lien Mr. Pratt, the Judicial Commissioner, held that the preferential right of the special creditor who had got a bond was not lost by allowing the goods to remain in the reputed ownership of the insolvent. On appeal to a special bench composed of Mr. Crouch and Mr. Hayward, the judges agreed with Mr. Pratt that preferential rights in goods when effectually created would not be lost in the circumstances, owing to the special drafting of the Provincial Insolvency Act, which differed materially from the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act and the English Bankruptcy Statues; still, Mr. Crouch held, no such preferential rights could be created by hypothecation bonds. Mr. Hayward, however, held they could be created by such bonds in this country, because, such bonds are not restricted by the English Bills of Sale Act. This ruling, however, much in accordance with the law, seemed to give a fraudulent debtor an opportunity of obtaining credit where such would not be given him if the circumstances were not thus hidden.

FAREWELL TO MR. LAWRENCE, I.C.S.

Karachi was influentially represented at the farewell garden party to Mr. H. S. Lawrence, given by the leading Indian citizens in the Zoological Gardens. Among those present were the Commissioner-in-Sind, all the Judges of the Judicial Commissioner's Court, the Chairman of the Karachi Port Trust, the President of the Karachi Municipality, the Chairman of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce, the Wazir of Khairpur, the leading European and Indian merchants, numerous officials and many European and Parsi ladies. No speeches were made in deference to the modest desire of the guest, and no formality was admitted into the entertainment, but Mr. Lawrence was garlanded amid applause in accordance with one of those Indian social customs which Europeans even after many repetitions find pleasing in their delicacy. The hospitality of the hosts, moreover, accorded with the best Indian traditions, and altogether the garden party was of a kind to afford pleasure to all.

Mr. Lawrence's many-sided activities in the interests of the people of Sind, the power of his personal influence with the zemindars, his scheme for a hospital at Tatta, and a veterinary dispensary at Sujawal, will serve to keep his memory dear to Sindhis, for many years to come.

GRAIN ELEVATORS AT KARACHI.

Recently the Agent, North Western Railway, addressed a letter to the Chairman, Chamber of Commerce, Karachi, inviting the Chamber's opinion on the question of building grain elevators at Karachi. The Chamber has decided not to move further till more information can be obtained from the Punjab Government. It is understood that the Punjab Government, who have already taken the initiation in establishing a grain elevator at Lyallpur, have applied for further information to the N.-W. Railway, who are now themselves seeking further information from the Karachi Port Trust who, in turn, have decided not to move until they get more information from the Karachi Chamber of Commerce. That grain elevators will eventually be established at this port seems a certainty, for of all large grain exporting and importing plans in the United States, Canada, Africa, and England, have begun to realise their utility. Karachi must follow.

ANOTHER PORT TRUST "RECORD."

The revenue of the Karachi Port Trust for the year ending the 31st March last, amounted to Rs. 45,86,102, which was Rs. 7,02,084 in excess of the Budget estimate. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 37,70,056. There is thus a substantial surplus of Rs. 8,16,040. The previous year was a "record" year in the matter of revenue. The year before that was also a "record" year in its own time. But a new "record" is now set up, as the revenue of 1912-13 beats the revenue of 1911-1112 by Rs. 5,76,113. The Port Trustees may well feel gratified thus to find themselves on another wave of fortune.

EUROPEAN DEFENCE ASSOCIATION.

At the inaugural meeting of the Karachi branch of the European Defence Association, the Hon. Mr. Webb presiding, the following officers were elected:—Chairman, Mr. W. U. Nicholas; Vice-Chairman, Mr. T. J. Stephen; Committee, Messrs. H. C. Ashdown., J. Bliss, J. H. Fyfe, J. I. Murray, E. Neuenhofer, and H. V. Noone.

CHRISTIAN LITERATURE SOCIETY.

Thanks to the hospitality of Mr. Pratt and Mr. Hayward, this event took place at their residence, Old Bailey, the object of this society is to supplement the work of the British and Foreign Bible Society by circulating vernacular Christian literature, other than the Bible. Mr. Hayward, in a remarkable speech, showed why Hindu sacred literature could not by itself be deemed by Christians to meet all the needs of the literate Hindus. Following Max Muller, he recognised that the e were many beautiful writings in the Rig-Veda, and he read out one or two passages of rare elevation, which, he rightly said, might not unfitly be placed side by side with our own Psalms, but he showed how the original spirituality of the Vedas had been degraded by later Brahmanic exegesis, until the sublime monotheism of the Vedic prophet had wholly disappeared in grotesque polytheism and pantheism.

As for Muhamadan sacred literature, he said that though there was undoubtedly an affinity between the Koran and the Bible no Christian could think that Koranic teaching was an adequate substitute for Biblical-teaching.

Rev. Fawcett Shaw, in a speech of great earnestness, showed the need for a supply of Christian literature, and referred to the agencies that were at work to fill the void of a public, whose taste for reading was rapidly increasing with the facilities for education afforded now-a-days, by the supply of impure and seditious literature.

A native Christian colporteur gave his experience of his work of selling Christian literature on railway trains and stations.

Y. M. C. A. ANNUAL MEETING.

This took place in the open garden in front of the Y. M. C. A. building, and was largely attended. The Hon. Mr. M. de P. Webb presided. After the retiring Honorary Secretary had read the minutes of the former meeting, the report of the Association was read and was followed by the reports of the conveners of the respective sub-committees, after which the president delivered a short and effective speech. The singing of a hymn and the benediction closed the business part of the evening's proceedings. After the audience had been served with light refreshments, the social part of the programme was gone through with much sustained interest. An opportunity was taken during the evening of presenting to Mr. Birch, the retiring general secretary, a handsome gold watch, in recognition of his exceptionally able and tactful services during the fast five years.

SIND LIGHT RAILWAYS.

That light railways, economically built, wisely located, and efficiently managed, will bring handsome returns to those who possess the energy to initiate such undertaking is well illustrated by the two lines, recently constructed, which serve the Jamrao Canal tract. At a recent meeting of the Board of Directos of the Sind Light Railways, figures were produced to show that the revenue received this year has been nearly double that earned during the corresponding period of last year, and that the earnings have actually exceeded eleven per cent. on the capital of the company. The board decided to recommend a dividend at the rate of only seven per cent, and to carry the balance forward. This should place the company in a very strong position. This company has now started another project for a line in Upper Sind, and the prospectus has been issued. It is believed that the proposed line has been so favourably viewed here, that the capital required has been subscribed some eight times over.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE HIGH COURT.

INSOLVENCY SITTING.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Shah yesterday presided at a sitting of the Insolvency Court and disposed of the following among other matters:—

In the matter of Mayabali Gulam Abas, an insolvent, Mr. Kapadia appeared and applied for an interim order to enable the insolvent to settle with his creditors. Mr. Kapadia stated that the insolvent's brother wanted to help him and he intended submiting his scheme to the Official Assignee. Therefore, he said the insolvent did not require the discharge.

His Lordship granted the favour.

Mr. J.D. Davar, Barrister-at-Law, appeared on behalf of Yoousuff Carrim, a firm of opposing creditors, concerning Karim Gani, an insolvent, and asked for a rule nisi for the committment of the insolvent for contempt of Court as he had failed to satisfy the provisions of section 24, clause 3 of the Insolvency Act, which required that the schedule should be filed within thirty days of presenting the petition for discharge. In case of failure to conform to the terms of the Act, the Court could be asked for the committment of the insolvent. In this case the petition was filed more than thirteen months old and was filed in April 1912, while the schedule was filed only now. Moreover, no notice of the filing of the schedule served on his client.

The Court pointed out that the insolvent was not in contempt as he had filed the schedule in due time.

Mr. Davar then withdrew his application.

On behalf of Vitaldas Gordhandhas Shah, insolvent, Mr. Motiwalla appeared and prayed for an extension of six months. The present was an application for a fifth extension. Mr. Motiwalla stated that there was a suit pending in which the insolvent had sued his partners, and the disposal of it would take at least six months. The last extension was granted on the same ground regarding the said suit.

His Lordship granted the extension.

Mr. Thucker applied and obtained an extension of three months for Morarji Dayalji Patel, an insolvent. This was the fifth extension obtained, the first being for three months and the remaining for two months.

Mr. Kapadia on behalf of Chimanlal obtained an extension of three months.

Mr. Davar concerning Gordhan Gokuldas Tejpal asked for a day to be fixed for the examination of the insolvent. The case was fixed for the 16th July.

Mr. Kapadia obtained two months' extension on behalf of Rajendranath Dwarka Prasad, an insolvent.

Two months' extension was granted to Ardeshir Dadabhoy, on an application to to the effect by Mr. Kapadia.

The following among other discharges were granted:—

Ali Mahomed Adam Memon, Oomer Adam Memon, Kednarth Badrinath Agarwalla, Purushotam Govind Tucker, Shamrao Dwarkanath Agiankar, Ramji Kesavji Thucker, Harischandra Sakharam Mantri and another; Moolji Bhimji Shah, Dinshaw Dadabhoy Chinoy, Gustadji Cursetjee Mistry, and Abdul Hussein Noorbhai, Rajabali Dadamia Abdulla Kazi Khanchand Mulchand Multani, Isa Aba Monim, Govindji Manaji Teli, Dawood Mahadu Baniari and another, Sitaram Bhapuji Charia, Isaac Cooke, Lawrence Umparo and Geoge Albert Thomson.

Mr. Motiwalla applied for the discharge of Edwin Lionel Chits. The insolvent borrowed money from Marwaris at exhorbitant rates of interest, the average rate being 75 per cent. He received nearly Rs. 150 as his monthly salary, yet half the sum for the past eighteen months or so had been attached by his creditors and he was in distressing circumstances in view of the fact that he had to support five persons of which his wife, child and himself were usually laid up with sickness. He could not attend to his work if no protection was granted to him.

His Lordship suspended his discharge for six months and during that period he was to pay a monthly sum of Rs. 75 towards the settlement of his debts.

Mr. J. D. Davar, Barrister-at-Law, appeared on behalf of Lalji Nancy Dutta, a creditor, against Kesavji Poonji Shah, an insolvent, and opposed his discharge.

Mr. Kapadia, on behalf of the insolvent, opposed the motion of Mr. Davar. Mr. Kapadia stated that he wished to make a preliminary objection to the application on the ground that a notice of four days ought to be given to the insolvent, in case of such a motion, and that this condition was laid down in Rule 127 of the Act. His client gave notice of filing his schedule more than a month ago and there was ample time for the creditors to bring the present motion, instead of doing which he came at the last moment to oppose it, and only with a view to harass his client.

Mr Davar then pointed out that the notice was served more than four days ago and that the affidavit put in by the opposing creditor, in which he set out the facts, which showed that the petition of involvency was filed just a day after the passing of a decree for Rs. 9,000 against the insolvent. In the case in which that decree was passed, the insolvent had attempted his best by his contentions to stay the proceedings and drag the opposing creditor to a great amount of trouble and expense. After the passing of the decree, the insolvent entered into negotiations with the creditor, but which did not end in a satisfactory settlement, and owing to it the opposition to the application had to be accepted at a late time. Mr. Davar therefore requested that an order for the adjournment of the discharge and a public examination of the insolvent be passed.

Mr. Kapadia further stated that it was an unreasonable allegation to say that the insolvent had dealings with his creditors; for, according to the law governing insolvency, the medium for settlements between insolvents and creditors was the Official Assignee. In the present case the opposing creditor was represented by Counsel and Solicitors, and in that case it could not be stated that the insolvent was ignorant of the law.

The Court granted an order as requested by Mr. Davar. The costs reserved.

Mr. Motiwalla applied for the discharge of Percival Dunn, an insolvent, stating that his client borrowed money from Marwaris at a high rate of interest, and though he paid the amount he actually borrowed, the debts that stood against him were only the face value of the promised amount. The insolvent had a widowed sister and four children to support on a salary of Rs. 120 a month. His Lordship suspended the discharge for six months and gave him an interim protection for the period on condition that he paid Rs. 30 monthly towards the settlement of his debts.

Another victim of Marwari dealings, Mr. Motiwalla represented, was William Rochell, who, it was alleged, had paid the actual sums he borrowed and yet stood in great liabilites. The Court suspended the discharge for six months.

In the matter of Abdul Kadri Haji Sheik, Mr. Kapadia stated that the insolvent was carrying on business as livery stable-keeper, but came to financial grief owing to the loss of four of his horses, which died. The insolvent's discharge was adjourned for six months.

With regard to Jehangir Framji Bhumgara, an insolvent, Mr. Thucker appeared on behalf of Kallyandas and Brothers, a firm, and opposed the application for discharge and asked for an adjournment. Mr. Kapadia, for the insolvent, objected to the adjournment on the ground that no notice of opposition was served.

His Lordship argued that the insolvent was entitled for an order and adjourned the matter to another sitting. Costs for the day was reserved.

THE POLICE COURTS.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION BY "RAILWAY TIMES."

The hearing of the case in which Mr. John Martin, Color-Sergeant-Instructor of the "B.C." Company of the G.I P. Railway Volunteers, prosecuted Mr. Rodgers, Editor of the "Railway Times," and Mr. Moffatt, printer and publisher of the same paper, was continued yesterday before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate. Mr. Vicaji, Pleader, appeared for the complainant and Messrs. Kemp and Kolasker, Barristers, appeared for the accused persons. Mr. Game was re-examined by Mr. Kemp about the conversation he and Mr. Williamson had with Mr. Rodgers.

Mr. Knight, the Station Superintendent of the Victoria Terminus, was the next witness examined. He said that on the forenoon of the 24th, information was brought to him that Guard Armstead died suddenly. He thought it was Mr. Game that brought the information to him. He did not do anything at the time, as he thought he had not much to do in the matter. At about o'clock, Mr. Game said that some people had told him that the Coroner had finished his inquest and that there was nobody to lay out the body. Witness enquired whether Armstead had no relatives. He was told in reply that Armstead was a bachelor and that he lived in some room in Byculla. He thereupon told Mr. Game to tell Mr Williamson to collect as many ticket collectors as possible and go to Byculla. Mr. Game came back to office and said they have gone to Byculla. Then at witness's dictation a message was wired to the Adjutant's Office to the Adjutant, reporting the death of Volunteer Armstead. Witness had found out that Armstead was a Volunteer. By this time, about half an hour or three quarters of an hour later he was called at the telephone by Mr. Williamson. He was told that Mr Williamson was speaking from the Byculla Fire Brigade Station. He said it is all right, the body has been laid out. Regarding the volunteer funeral arrangements, I have ascertained that the Adjutant and the Sergeant-Major are away from Bombay. Witness particularly enquired from Mr Wiliamson as to from whence he derived this information and he said he had been in communication on the telephone with the Adjutant's Office. He then asked Mr Williamson to proceed to Color-Sergeant Instructor Martin, who lives at Byculla, and to tellhim that he (witness) had sent him with the message and to ask him that as the Adjutant and the Sergeant-Major and their own Sergeant Smith were away from Bombay he would kindly take over the military arrangement. He knew that Mr Smith was away as some body from the station told him so. He also remembered telling Mr Williamson on the telephone to tell Sergeant Martin that he (witness) had sent him to Mr. Martin and then the latter would understand it. Some little time after that witness was summoned again to the telephone. This time it was Mr. Game who was at the telephone. Witness had sent Mr Game to Mr Binks the undertaker. Mr Game said Mr Martin positively declines to take the military arrangements. He asked whether Mr. Martin had been made acquainted with the full particulars and Game replied that everything had been explained to Mr. Martin as clearly as possibly could be. He remembered passing a remark to Mr. Game that he (witness) was surprised at the attitude Mr Martin was taking in the matter. Witness remembered Mr. Game telling him that a wire should be sent to the Adjutant and he said that he was himself thinking about it. He sent a telegram. He then told some of his men that there would be a volunteer funeral in the morning. He waited at the office till past eighteen o'clock, constantly enquiring if any telegram conveying instructions had been received from the Adjutant in answer to his wire. But there was no telegram till then. He then went for a drive and on his return after 8 o'clock he sent for Mr. Game and asked him if any message had been received and he replied that none had been received. He then asked whether Mr. Martin had been in the station to which also he received a reply in the negative. The reason for his inability to arrange for the funeral was that his Company was not strong and he thought that Sergeant Martin would have made the arrangements notwithstanding his refusal to do so, as it was his duty to do so. It would have been possible to arrange a volunteer funeral if Mr. Martin had been willing to do it. Witness said he did not know anything about the arrangements regarding the band, as it was arranged by the Adjutant's Office. Apart from the band, a firing party, consisting of twelve men, a Corporal and a Commander and a carrying party of six to eight men. Regarding the time Mr. Martin would have required for making arrangement, witness said that, considering that Mr. Martin was known to have been an energetic officer, he could have arranged for it up to seven o'clock. Witness himself had never arranged for a military funeral. Witness did not know anything about the band excepting that their headquarters at Parel.

Questioned by Mr. Kolasker, witness said that the ordinary volunteers are not taught the funeral drill excepting on the day of a funeral. If a Non-Commissioned Officer had not attended a funeral he would not know the funeral drill. He said that his Company was not strong because that was mostly composed of running men. Cross-examined by Mr. Vicaji, witness said that he had been reading about the report of this case in the papers and that he knew Mr. Martin had said that it was not his (Mr. Martin's) duty to arrange for the funeral. He thought it was that Mr. Martin wanted to shuffle the responsibility on him. He thought that if Mr. Martin had only informed the loco. foreman that a funeral was to take place on the morrow he would have been able to get enough men. In the absence of Color-Sergeant Smith, witness was the next senior Non-Commissioned Officer of the Company, and he was to carry out the duties of his senior officer. In the absence of the Instructor the keys of the armoury were with him and he knew that arms were required for the funeral party. If Mr. Martin's statement that it was not his duty to arrange the funeral were correct, it would leave a stigma on the witness. Witness overheard the conversation between the Colonel and Mr. Martin, when the latter was asking permission of the former to prosecute the accused. If witness had the man available and if he knew the procedure in the matter he would have conducted the funeral and it would have been his duty to do so. In stations where there were no hands the funerals have been conducted without the band, but he did not know of any such case in Bombay. Witness would not have conducted the funeral even had the firing party been available without the band. He did not know where the band would be, but the Sergeant-Instructor could assemble the band. In his regiment there may be about two-thirds of the party on the line and one-third resting. The number of the resting men may average about twenty. Witness had not sent word to Mr. Martin that he had sent notice to the volunteers to assemble. In spite of Mr. Game's message that Mr. Martin positively refused to arrange the funeral, he expected Mr. Martin would still arrange for the funeral and he waited for Mr. Martin in the office till 6 o'clock. Witness did not think of going to Mr. Martin and arrange for the funeral. Witness knew that Mr. Martin's Company also was composed of running men. Witness subsequently heard that Color-Sergeant Draycott would be at the headquarterl acting for Sergeant Major Chance. If Sergeant Major-Chance had been in Bombay he would have arranged for the funeral independently. Witness did not know at the time that fifteen drivers belonging to the complainant's Company had been on the sick list in the day. He was aware that the workshop was closed at 5 or 5-30. The men in the workshop lived scattered all over the city But if the foreman was informed, it was possible to get some men even at 6 o'clock.

Further questioned by Mr. Vicaji, witness said that he would be surprised to know that at the record of the Five Brigade Station only one message was recorded as sent by an outsider. Mr. Vicaji told the witness that the time the message was sent to him as noted in the Fire Brigade Station, 4-4 (Bombay time) and then the witness said that he depended solely on his memory for the time and that he was not sure of the time.

Further hearing was adjourned.

ALLEGED HOUSEBREAKERS.

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. G. R. Khairaj, Third Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Chimanlal, charged to notorious burglars named Govind Rama and Jewanjee Noorbhoy, with several aliases, with housebreaking, and the theft of money in cash, ornaments and wearing apparels of the value of Rs 688 belonging to one Hakim Habib Shah, residing in Jambli Mohalla.

It appears that on the 8th instant, about 8 a. m. the complainant locked his room and went out to visit a friend of his. On his return he found that his door had been forced open and that his clothes and money had been carried away.

It appears that Govind Rama and Jewanjee stole the property, Govind took all the cash, and the other articles were apportioned to Jewanjee. Jewanjee packed all of his share into a bundle, and having engaged a cooly to carry it was quietly going along Bellasis Road on the noon of the same day. A police sepoy stopped the cooly going behind Jewanjee and wanted to search the bundle. At this Jewanjee took to his heels but was subsequently arrested. The bundle contained, besides the wearing apparels a emmy.

Govind Rama pleaded not guilty but Jewanjee admitted his guilt.

The Magistrate promised to give judgment on Monday.

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THE
Bombay Gazette.
Thursday, 22 May, 1913.

THE WAGNER CENTENARY.

THE twenty-second of May marks the hundredth anniversary of the birth of Wagner, the composer, who revolutionized the musical world, and dared to be original, in defiance of established opinion and precept. It is so easy for us to appreciate him now; for, the critics combine to praise his work, just as once they combined to heap scorn and contempt upon his startling unorthodoxy. If some people in their heart of hearts are puzzled by his orgies of sound, they are generally wise enough to keep their opinion to themselves, and not to sigh audibly for "something with a bit of tune in it." They are wise not to express their views; for, the wrath of the Wagnerite enthusiast is truly fearful. There are few more impressive sights than that of a huge German audience bewitched into immobility and silence by the magic of Wagner's music. The flutter of a fan, a sigh, an unconscious change of position, evoke a hiss or a furious whispered admonition, and the irreverent English tourist who fidgets during the overture to "Tannhauser," creates, all unawares, a number of new Anglophobes amongst his neighbours. How rapidly a change in public taste can be brought about. It is not so long since the Germans themselves had nothing but censure for the troublesome genius who overthrew so unconcernedly the canons of operatic art, and laughed in the faces of the scandalized critics.

The first recognition Wagner which received was of a very undesirable kind, and consisted a storm of amazed disapproval. He believed in himself and in his art, and went to Paris in the hope that he would find appreciation amongst French critics. Unsuccess followed him wherever he went; and, but for the encouragement of Spohr, he would have thrown up in disgust his musical career. On his return from Germany he gained ground for a time; but his political indiscretions made Dresden impossible for him, and once more he went into exile. For many years he was unable to return to his native land; but his fame grew steadily in spite of his disgrace, and he often sat amongst French and English audiences, witnessing the performance of his magnificent works. Even when he was permitted to return to Germany, the frontiers of Saxony were closed against him, and it was not until some years later that a full pardon was granted. Long before Wagner was laid to rest in his grave at Wahnfried, he had reaped a full harvest of success, and had become the idol, not only of German music lovers, but also of those of every other nationality. A re-action set in against Italian opera, which people had began to look upon as a trifle mincing and insincere; Wagner's splendid daring took them by storm, and, when their ears became accustomed to the crash of his music, they understood that in the clamour of his thunder, the old artificial conventions had been swept away. It is a hundred years since Richard Wagner was born, but time has in no way dimned his fame, nor has there arisen, since his day, one greater than he, to fill the world with music.

WOES OF A CONTEMPORARY BIOGRAPHER.

THE pretty squabble that has lately been caused by Mr. Edmund Gosse's memoir of Swinburne in the supplement to Sir Sidney Lee's great repertory illustrates the difficulties and pitfalls of contemporary biography. Only recently whilst recounting his experiences as editor, Sir Sidney referred to his practice of never entrusting any near relative of a deceased worthy with the task of writing the article upon him in his dictionary, and never, except in a few special cases, of even letting the family see beforehand the article that was to appear in its final form. It is a wise rule; for, near relatives are very rarely the persons, even if they possess the requisite knowledge and information, to write critical memoirs such as this great work requires of those whom they hold dear, and an editor's labours, already heavy, would be infinitely prolonged, if he were to carry on correspondence with them about the merits or demerits of the criticisms contained in the articles, which would undoubtedly be the result of submitting proofs of articles to them before publication. Authentic information, the family of a deceased can generally give, and such information is always welcome as materials for a proper memoir. But the judgment of a memoir-writer ought to be left unfettered by any family bias. Mr. Gosse, one of our leading literary men and a practised contributor to the Dictionary from almost its very beginning, was entrusted by Dr. Lee with the writing of the article on Swinburne, and he got the assistance of Swinburne's surviving sister, who furnished some information about his childhood. But with the memoir in its final form as it appeared in the work, Miss Isabel Swinburne seems to be quite dissatisfied, and communicated her displeasure to the "Times" in a strong letter.

In this case an exception had been made to the rule about proof, and Mr. Gosse had sent her the proof embodying the suggestions and alterations she had wished for in the article; but of course the final proof of the entire article as it appeared was not sent to her. In her letter she points to the wrong attribution to the poet of several verses that appeared in "Fraser's Magazine," when he was merely a boy of twelve to fourteen. This was no doubt a or serious error of Mr. Gosse, who pleads in defence that Miss Swinburne had seen this in the proof and had then passed it without any remark. The verses in question were signed A. C. S., the initials of Algernon Charles Swinburne, but it has now been pointed out in the course of this interesting, though rather painful correspondence, that they were also the initials of Anthony Coningham Sterling, who was their real author, as attested by the latter's nephew himself, General Sterling. This literary blunder is promised to be corrected by Sir Sidney Lee as soon as possible; but Miss Swinburne will be satisfied with nothing short of the withdrawal of the entire article. The real fault of Mr. Gosse in her eyes, it is easy to see through, is not so much his inaccuracy in points of detail, but the criticism that he passes on some points of the poet's career and character. This critical attitude has naturally ruffled his sister's temper. But, of course, the memoir was not intended merely to please a sister's susceptibilities, and there is very little in it that would warrant withdrawal. The eccentricities and incongruities that undoubtedly existed in the poet's character are touched upon in far from an unfriendly spirit. Mr. Gosse, as he says in his article, had personal relations with him for more than forty years, and had certainly no grievance against him. He merely thought that truth required him to point out the contrasts, which he does in sentences like the following: "He was profoundly original, and yet he took the colour of his surroundings like a chamelion. He was insolent, arrogant, even vindictive, and yet no one could be more affectionate, more courteous, more loyal. He loved everything that was of pure, and of good report, and yet the extravagance of his language was often beyond the reach of apology." Unless biography is to degenerate into mere personal eulogy, nobody but those very near to a worthy, can object to this sort of mingling of light and shade in the drawing of his portrait.

A CUTCHI REFORM MOVEMENT.

FIRED by the example of a more advanced caste, an important section of the Cutchi community in Bombay, is, we are glad to hear, eagerly discussing the question of two much-needed reforms which, it is now proposed by some of the younger members, should be adopted generally by the caste. This is the Cutchi Visa Osval caste, which comprises the Cutchi *banias* of the Mandvi district, a wealthy body of people. This caste at one time permitted the re-marriage of widows, but unfortunately, when some of its members had emigrated from Cutch and had grown wealthy in Bombay, they decided, from a desire to improve themselves socially, that they should copy the customs of the higher castes. The re-marriage of widows accordingly was prohibited, and has not since been practised. This was really a very disastrous change for the community to make; for, its ill-effects were accentuated by another practice, which was frequently followed. This was the giving in marriage of young girls, often only eight or ten years of age to old men, the object of the parents being to obtain the handsome sums, which these wealthy persons were prepared to pay for attractive wives. Frequently an old man has contracted a new marriage with a young girl at an age, which has made it practically certain that he can live a very few years only. Under these circumstances, the poor girl becomes a widow, just at the age, when under a happier social system the idea of marriage would begin to occur to her, but when now she is entirely debarred from it. The question has been taken up by the *Cutchi Mitra Mandal*, or Friendly Union, and it has sent a representation to the *Mahajan*, or full caste meeting, suggesting that widow re-marriage be resumed, and that the other practice be discouraged, if not prohibited. The would-be reformers are at present, we understand, in a minority; but there seems to be quite a number of people with more or less open minds, who discuss the question with animation. There is thus a chance at least that this desirable reform may be effected. The movement amongst the Cutchi *banias* is due to the example of the Kapoli *banias*, who are the most advanced of all the *bania* communities in Bombay. For some time they have ceased, with a few exceptions, the practice of marrying young girls to old men, and steps are now being taken for its prohibition by the caste. The young Cutchis point to these, and urge that their own caste, which has accumulated a wealth of funds, should devote some of its money to the education of the children of its members. Thus, they say, would the seed of reform be provided with richer soil in which to fructify. This caste has spent a good deal of money on protracted litigation regarding its management, and it is argued with some show of reason that, if the same sums had been expended in education, the caste would have become sufficiently enlightened to be able to settle its domestic differences without recourse to the courts.

OPIUM.

FOUR British Commissioners, sent to test the statment of the local Government, that the Changsha Province is far from poppy cultivation and sale, were reported in the middle of April to be at Pecking, whence they were to take different routes into the interior. As practically no foreigners live in the suspected parts, the results of the Commissioners' journey "are eagerly looked forward to by all." That opium is being openly grown in the province is generally believed and in the Changhsha daily vernacular paper, a few weeks ago, was published what was stated to be, an official telegram from the county Magistrate of Suining, asking to be relieved of his post as, he stated, he was unable to control the country people in the matter of opium-growing. Furthermore we learn that at Kueiyangchow, in the South-east of the same Province, the deputy sent to investigate, had serious altercations with the county magistrate—who had reported the district clear of opium—on finding otherwise. The retainers of the two came to fisticuffs and one man was killed, whereupon the magistrate fell and reported that the deputy was himself selling opium. Then again the British Consul has received a communication presumably from the Yungshun perfecture,—in the north-west of the same province—enclosing a sample of poppy-stalks gathered in the district. The British Commissioners evidently have an interesting and instructive time to look forward to.

CHINESE LOAN.

THE British contribution to the Chinese Loan appears to have been successfully floated, but how it will be regarded in China we cannot tell. According to advices received by yesterday's China mail, doubts are felt as to whether the money will be properly applied and contemporaries urge the mercantile community to save the country from the professional politician. When the mail left, it was not felt to be quite certain whether President Yuan was in earnest in desiring the loan to be accomplished, and it was recognised in Peking that Yuan is master of the situation. Of other regions, says a Shanghai paper, it is impossible to speak, and it is here that the chance for the business community is to be found. We believe that President Yuan enjoys the confidence of the merchants; certainly he does so in Shanghai. But that confidence is of little use unless translated into action. It is important that China should have money; trade is badly hampered for want of it. But it is of far more importance that she should be delivered from political plotters, which none but her own people can do.

GERMAN POINT OF VIEW.

ANGLO-GERMAN RELATIONS.

BERLIN, May 2.

Prince Lichnowsky, the new German Ambassador to England, has become a popular figure in London society; in the course of a speech at a recent banquet he expressed satisfaction at the new phase on which German English relations have entered. At the same time, he alluded to the coming visit of the King and Queen of England to Berlin at the end of May, on the occasion of the marriage of the Emperor's daughter: he also laid stress upon the fact that the visit in question was to be regarded as a purely family matter, and has nothing to do with politics.

No one can fail to recognise the truth of the Ambassador's remarks concerning the private nature of the approaching English royal visit to the capital of the German Empire. Princess Victoria Louise is the favourite child and only daughter of the German Emperor, and for this very reason he would be strongly disinclined to convert a family event, in which her domestic happiness is alone concerned, into an opportunity for conducting business matters of a political nature. For this reason, the pessimists in Russia and France, who, in this visit, can only see an attempt to induce England to abandon her allies of the Tripple Entente, have overshot the mark. A very conclusive reason that no such attempts are to be made, lies in the presence of the Czar at the marriage festivities. This meeting of the two strongest partners in the Entente might by the political wiseacres; if they please, even be characterised, to a certain extent as a strengthening of the Tripple Alliance.

Be that as it may, we may be sure that he Emperor will not utilise the occasion of the presence of his Royal guests to seek to loosen the rivets by which the Entente is held together; in fact, due reflection will show that he has no interest in making such an attempt. On the contrary; the more the existing relations between Germany and England improve, the more necessary does it become for Germany that England should remain on the existing terms with Russia and France. Only in this manner can England exercise a restraining influence on the two other powers, and in this way work to preserve the peace of the world, which is the German Emperor's dearest hope. At the same time, England would be able to play the same part within the Tripple Entente as Germany has done for the last twenty years in the Triple Alliance. As an example of this, we may quote the work done by Germany and England during the existing Balkan crisis.

It is well known that Germany and England have been working together in the interests of peace and this fact has been made public, both by the English Prime Minister in the House of Commons and by the Imperial Chancellor in the Reichstag; on the occasion of Herr von Bethmann Hollweg's speech introducing the new Army Bill, he twice drew attention to the improvement in the political relations which has taken place between his country and England, and alluded with satisfaction to the friendly manner in which the two lands had been recently co-operating. As we all know, the statements of statesmen are not always to be taken too literally, but the Press of both countries which may be regarded as a tolerably exact reflection of public opinion, is repeatedly calling attention to the fact that England and Germany have entered on a period of more friendly relations. On the occasion of the recent unpleasant incident at Nancy, when harmless German travellers were illtreated by French people, the London Newspapers, among others the "Times" which no-one will be inclined to accuse of undue partiality for Germany, severely censured the unchivalrous behaviour of the French people concerned. Furthermore, when a certain tension was created by the involuntary landing of a Zeppelin Airship in Luneville, the English Press adopted an extremely tactful attitude. A few years ago the London newspapers would have written quite different articles on the occasion of a similar incident.

This change in the point of view and attitude of the great English newspapers is meeting with hearty recognition and reciprocity in Germany. Even papers which never felt themselves happy unless, to quote the great English Dramatist, they had eaten half a dozen Englishmen for breakfast, are now adopting a friendly attitude, and the same may be said of the different political parties in the Reichstag. It is scarcely more than 10 years ago since a sharp attack made by the German Chancellor on Joseph Chamberlain roused the Reichstag to enthusiasm. Recently, on the occasion of the debate on the new Army Bill, speakers of all parties greeted with enthusiasm the Chancellors's remarks concerning the improved relations with England. Consequently, the King and Queen of England may count on receiving a hearty welcome in Berlin; and this welcome will not be the result of cool political calculation, but will express the feeling of satisfaction with which the renewal of the formerly existing friendly feelings between these two great branches of the Teutonic world, is greeted.

EFFECTS OF THE GENERAL STRIKE.

The general strike in Belgium, which may be regarded as a political demonstration, promptly made itself felt on the international coal and iron markets. Iron and steel were first articles to suffer, as Belgium is a vast exporter of bar-iron, metal plates and railway lines. Statistics published in the year 1912 show that little Belgium supplied the world with 536,653 tons of bar iron, 170,472 tons of rails, and 165,674 tons of metal plate. These figures can only be surpassed by England and Germany. The value of the iron and steel exported by Belgium amounts to 267 million francs, nearly 1-10 of the entire export trade in these articles. As it is here chiefly a suspension of work, among the Belgian iron works, resulting from a protracted strike, would lead to the greatest inconvenience. For the time being the works in England and Germany will be able to cover the demand. In fact the strike in Belgium will enable these countries to increase their turnover. The strike of the Belgium workmen will make itself more distinctly felt in the zinc market, as after Germany, Belgium is the greatest zinc-producer in Europe. Last year it produced 195,100 tons, or about 22 per cent. of the world's production. Although Belgium itself utilises a great amount of this zinc, nevertheless 137,900 tons are exported; the loss of this amount will be appreciable one for the markets of the world, the total demands of which amount to 900,000 tons annually. This loss will be the more felt, as in the case of this metal, the supply does not equal the demand. Consequently, unless the strike soon comes to an end, the price of zinc is sure to rise, which will be an advantage for Germany, as the greatest zinc-producing country. The temporary check in the coal export trade, brought about by the strike, is I scarcely likely to have any serious effect on the markets of the world, as Belgium has long since discontinued producing a surplus of coal for exportation. On the contrary, it has of late years been dependent on foreign countries for a small percentage of its coal demands, as the extensive iron and glass works of the country in question necessitate the consumption of an enormous amount of fuel. The standstill in the various factories brought about by the strike will immediately put an end to Belgium's coal requirement's, but this is not a very important matter, as only some 3 million tons are imported annually, an amount which plays a very small role, when we consider the enormous quantity of coal excavated annually in Great Britain for the export trade. A more important matter is the exchange of Belgian coke for coal from the Rhenish-Westphalian district, which has undergone a great development in the course of the last few years. But the manufacturers of Western Germany will have no difficulty in covering their demands in their own country. Taken on the whole, the damage done by the strike to the Belgian mining industry is likely to be far greater and more lasting than any corresponding advantages reaped by neighbouring countries. Time will bring it home to the Belgian workmen, and they will recognise what a sacrifice they made, when, acting on the advice of their leaders, they resolved to declare a general strike merely as a sort of political demonstration against the Government.

SLAG AS FUEL.

Experiments are at the present moment being made, on a large scale, in a suburb of Berlin, by means of which it is hoped that the residue fuel remaining in our furnaces may be more fully utilised. Hitherto this residue of slag has been a great source of trouble in our industrial centres. It could only be utilised to form insulating layers and as balast for roads. But as such vast quantities of this material were always at hand, the greater part of it had to be shot out into waste heaps in open spaces, as no other method of disposing of it was available. It was of course well known that even in the case of the highest form of combustion, some 20 per cent. of the fuel used remains in the residue. Every year from six to eight million tons of slag are thrown aside in Germany; in this amount there remain two to three million tons of combustible material. The difficulty has always been to discover a simple and inexpensive process for separating the utilisable material from the ashes. The new patent process invented by Adolf Friedrich Muller answers the purpose in question. It is chiefly based on the fact, that the surplus combustible material has a specific weight of from 1·3 to 1.5, whereas pure slag has a weight of from 2.5 to 5.0. Muller has succeeded in producing a liquid having a specific weight of 1.5. If the mass in question be plunged into this fluid, the combustible material floats at once to the surface, whereas the worthless slag sinks to the bottom. The combustible material thus obtained needs only to be dried, and then can be used in furnaces. The slag becomes additionally valuable by the fact that it can now be worked up into bricks for sewers and extremely resistant concrete. This very simple and paying process will enable our Berlin manufacturers to solve the problem of what they are to do with their residue slag.

L. ASCH.

A SUKKUR APOTHECARY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, May 21.

A Sukkur apothecary is being prosecuted on a charge of mixing alcohol with his medicines.

SEDITIONS LEAFLETS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, May 21.

The Bengal Government declares the printed leaflets in the English language entitled "Liberty" and "Awake, arise and stop not till the goal is reached."

NEWS received from Bushire states that the first caravan carrying arms for the gendarmerie at Fars, reached Shiraz on 5th May. No interference was attempted by the tribesmen on the road. The second caravan is believed to be well on its way.

ANGLO-GERMAN AGREEMENT.

FORE-SHADOWED BY A PUBLICIST.

GERMAN SPHERE IN CENTRAL AFRICA.

FAR-REACHING EFFECT OF THE CONVENTION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BERLIN, May 21.

Prominence is given here to an article by Mr. Arthur Dix, the publicist, which says that a far-reaching agreement between Britain and Germany is pending, under which Great Britain, in return for concessions in connection with the Baghdad Railway, will accord Germany a prominent economic position in Central Africa, including the Belgian and Portuguese colonies.

MINISTER'S FRIENDLY SPEECH.

LONDON, May 21.

Mr. J. A. Pease, President of the Board of Education, speaking at the Mansion House yesterday, said the time had arrived when we could say that, as a nation, we were just as friendly towards Germany as towards any other nation; and we valued the reciprocity of that feeling.

THE BERLIN WEDDING.

POLITICAL VALUE OF FAMILY VISITS.

BERLIN, May 20.

The semi-official *Nordleutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* welcomes the illustrious wedding guests, especially King George and Queen Mary and the Tsar. The journal adds that though only attending a family ceremony, this evidence of the cordial relations of the three monarchs constitutes a valuable guarantee for the continued security and undisturbed progress of the nations of Europe.

BERLIN, May 21.

The *Lokalanzeiger* states that the Kaiser's principal wedding gift on the occasion of the marriage of his daughter, will be the proclamation of Brunswick as an independent duchy, with Prince Ernest August and Princess Victoria Luise as the first reigning Sovereigns.

The City of Hanover will signalise the termination of the feud between the Guelphs and Hohenzollerns by presenting the bride with a magnificent necklace of pearls.

BERLIN, May 21.

The King and Queen arrived here at 11-30 this morning. The Emperor and Empress with many members of the Imperial Family and Dignitaries of their Court and State, awaited them at the station, the reception being brilliant. A procession was then formed. Their Majesties drove through the streets, lined with troops to the Palace, receiving ovations everywhere from the vast crowds.

The weather is splendid.

BERLIN, May 21.

Lieutenant Trench and Mr. Stewart left Glatz this morning for Berlin whence they proceed to England.

They were accompanied by a German officer.

CANADIAN MILITIA.

BRITISH OFFICER QUARRELS WITH MINISTER.

LONDON, May 21.

Major-General Mackenzie, Chief of the Staff of the Canadian Militia, has resigned in consequence of a disagreement with Col. Samuel Hughes, Minister of Militia and Defence. The resignation has caused a sensation in Canada and is compared with the Dundonald episode in 1904.

LONDON, May 21.

The Canadian Liberal papers are responsible for the statement that Major-General Mackenzie's resignation is due to a friction. It is believed, however, that it is due to an offer of an important military position in England.

Colonel Crowe, head of the Military College, Kingston, has also resigned his post, in order to accept a position on the staff in India.

NAVAL COURT-MARTIAL.

CAPTAIN OF THE "CENTURION" ACQUITTED.

LONDON, May 20.

A court-martial at Devonport has acquitted Captain Gaunt of culpability, in connection with the collision between the battle-ship "Centurion" and the Italian steamer "Derna," off Portland, in December.

The court-martial will now try Lieut. Boyes, the officer on the watch.

LONDON, May 21.

The Devonport court-martial has reprimanded Lieut. Boyes for hazarding his ship by default, but has acquitted him on the charge of neglect.

Gas is a valuable adjunct to the ventilation of your room: it also destroys the organic impurities we exhale, and it is this which gives gas its greatest hygienic advantage over any other form of lighting.

THE BALKANS.

BULGARIA WANTS PEACE.

PEACE PRELIMINARIES DEFERRED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, May 21.

Reuter states that the Conference of Ambassadors yesterday were unanimous with regard to the necessity of the Allies signing the preliminary treaty of peace immediately, prior to the discussion of questions which are reserved for the decision of the Powers.

At a meeting of delegates of the Allies yesterday, it was agreed, after prolonged discussion, to draft modifications of the preliminaries of peace, which will be submitted to the Powers to-day.

Dr. Daneff, Bulgarian delegate, did not suggest any modifications. He urged the necessity for the immediate signature of peace.

CONSTANTINOPLE, MAY 21.

Two thousand sick and wounded of Djavid Pasha's army have returned here from Valona, by sea. The men are half-starved. Twenty-two of them died on the voyage from exhaustion.

SKUTARI, May 21.

An international force is installed in the barracks. All the men are in good health.

Measures are being taken to organise wireless and other public services.

Reuter is informed that Servia's view is that the decisions of the Ambassadors upon matters vitally important to Servia are not sufficiently binding. She desires guarantees before signing peace preliminaries, that the decision to give her a port on the Adriatic, with railway communication through Albania, will be effective.

It is understood that Sir Edward Grey has given satisfactory assurances on this point.

AUSTRIA'S MOBILISATION.

A COSTLY BUSINESS.

VIENNA, May 21.

Chevalier de Zaleski, the Austrian Minister of Finance, has informed the Budget Committee that the extraordinary military measures since November have cost Austria, excluding Hungary, £6,959,000 sterling.

FRENCH ARMY POLICY.

ANOTHER DEMONSTRATION AT REUILLY.

LONDON, May 20.

A demonstration, somewhat similar to those at Tour and Belfort, occurred at Reuilly among two regiments yesterday evening, while the band was playing in the Barracks Square.

The non-commissioned officers succeeded in speedily suppressing the outbreak.

The Government is sending a special commissioner to investigate all these incidents. The ringleaders will be severely punished.

MACON, May 21.

One hundred soldiers of the 134th. infantry yesterday paraded the streets shouting: "Down with the Three Years' Service," and singing the "Internationale." They refused to obey an officer who endeavoured to induce them to disperse. The men eventually returned to barracks. There was no disorder.

BERLIN, May 21.

The ringleaders at Toul and elsewhere in the demonstrations against Three Years' Service, will be drafted forthwith into the disciplinarian battalions in Alegeria.

HONOUR TO THE KING.

LONDON, May 21.

The Royal Society of Arts has awarded the Albert medal for distinguished merit in promoting the arts and manufactures of commerce to King George, in recognition of His Majesty's efforts to become personally acquainted with social and economic condition of various parts of the Dominions.

NEW FRENCH SUBMARINE.

CHERBOURG, May 20.

The French submarine "Gustave Zede" was launched to-day. Its displacement is 800 tons on the surface and 1,000 tons, when submerged.

CRICKET AT HOME.

BERLIN, May 20.

Yorkshire beat Somersetshire at Taunton, by an innings and 132 runs.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, May 21.

The death is announced of Mr. Henry Flagler, one of the founders of the Standard Oil Company, and pioneer of the development of Florida.

GOLD FOR INDIA.

PORT SAID, May 21.

The P. and O. liner "Arabia" has shipped £150,000 gold for India.

The "Times" understands that the Southern Punjab Railway is about to issue £5,00,000 4 per cent. debentures at the price of 95.

THE GERMAN ARMY.

EXPANSION SCHEME CARRIED.

PEACE STRENGTH RAISED TO 661,000 MEN.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BERLIN, May 20.

The Budget Committee of the Reichstag has agreed to the Army Bill, and has adopted provisions, increasing the number of battalions of foot artillery from 48 to 55, engineer battalions from 33 to 44, and battalions of communication troops from 18 to 31. Consequently, apart from reducing the increase of cavalry regiments demanded by the Government from six to three, the Committee has approved the complete the scheme for raising the peace strength of the Army to 661,000 men.

THE CHINESE LOAN.

ISSUE IN LONDON.

LONDON, May 20.

The Chinese loan of twenty-five millions sterling was issued to-day at 99, under the title of "The 5 per cent Reorganisation Gold Loan of 1913." The list closes at the latest on the 23rd inst.

The prospectus states £7,416,680 has been issued in London of which three millions has been applied for and will be fully allotted.

LONDON, May 21.

The Chinese loan has been closed. It has been over-subscribed to a large extent and is now quoted at premium by sellers.

The "Standard" in its financial article to-day, says that the fact that Yuan Shih-kai should have succeeded as well as he has done in reorganising affairs after the revolution, notwithstanding the chaotic conditions of finance and the need for fresh money, says much for his administrative capabilities. The fact that the loan will be used only for reorgoisation and administrative purposes, should vastly strengthen his position.

The article dwels on the strenuous efforts of the five Governments to safeguard the interests of the investors, both in immediate and in the more remote future, as is shown in the letter from the Foreign Office accompanying the prospectus of the Chinese Loan, stating that the Chinese Government declared the contract to be a binding engagement on themselves and their successors. His Majesty's Government, says the prospectus, have taken note of this declaration and concur with the view expressed therein. The Governments of the other four Powers have addressed similar letters to the groups, in their respective countries, who are issuing the loan.

The "Times" says that the Chinese reputation for honesty in international agreements with regard to the loan and the fact that Government have taken note of the loan contract and concur with its binding effect on the Chinese Government and their successors, renders the indefinite character of particular revenues on which the loan will be secured, a less serious matter.

RAILWAY STOCK.

LONDON, May 21.

At a meeting of the Bengal and North Western Railway Company, the bhairman estimated that if Government acquires railways in 1932, ordinary stock-holders will receive between 180 and 200 rupees for each 100 rupees share, but if it is decided to run the lease till 1982, they will receive 160 to 180 rupees.

NEWMARKET STAKES.

LONDON, May 21.

Result of Newmarket Stakes :—

Craganour	1
Sun Yat	2
Louvois	3

Seven started. Won by one and half length. Two lengths between second and third.

Craganour made all the running and won easily. Flippant was fourth.

Betting.—Evens Craganour, 33 to 1 against Sun Yat, 13 to 8 against Louvois.

POLO.

LONDON, May 21.

The "Daily Telegraph" states that the American team to defend the Polo Cup have been chosen; these are Louis Stoddard, Lawrence Waterbury, Mil burn and Whitney. Stoddard, replacing Monte Waterbury.

GOLF.

LONDON, May 21.

St. Andrew's links are recovering with the continued fine weather from the effects of the recent rains. One bunker was pumped out yesterday by a fire engine

Mr. John Ball sprained his wrist and ankle recently in a motor-cycle accident and it is doubtful whether he will be able to defend his title in Amature Championship, which begins on the 26th, instant.

The Royal Mail Steam Packet Company issue of £1,200,00, ordinary, stock is impending at the price of 112 1-2. It is not a large affair.

AMERICA CUP.

LIPTON'S CHALLENGE ACCEPTED.

SHAMROCK IV TO BE BUILT AT GOSPORT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, May 21.

Sir Thomas Lipton's challenge for the America Cup has been accepted.

The first race will take place in September, 1914.

"Shamrock IV" will be a 75-footer, and will be built in Nicholson's yard at Gosport.

DIVISIONAL COMMANDS.

POSTINGS COMPLETED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, May 21.

Postings to the Divisional Commands in India have now been completed, and the moves of Sir Robert Scallon to Lucknow and of Major-General Piloher to Burma will be carried out in due course.

Sir Bryan Mahon will vacate Lucknow on the 15th of August, and this vacancy on the establishment falls to Major-General "Paddy" Anderson, who will go to the Meerut Division.

Out of the ten Divisional Commands, only one, i. e., Sir John Woon, will be due to retire next year, and it will not be until 1916, that any fresh promotions will take place. In that year no less than six vacancies will occur, one half of these being in the British Service. Among the General Officers Commanding the Brigades, the flow of promotions will be more even, though only three vacancies will occur within the next six months.

THIRTY-FIVE LAKHS IN DISPUTE.

CALCUTTA, May 21.

A claim for 35 lakhs or its value has been instituted in the Alipore Sub-Judge's Court by Rai Hari Charan Chowdhery Bahadur and Lalit Mohin Chowdhery, against Rai Jatindra Nath Chowdhery, a zamindar of Taki, and his nephew. The plaintiff claims to be the great-grandfather's grandson (of Munshi Baba of Taki) and his case is that on the death of the latter, without issue, fifty years ago, the zamindari devolved upon his widow; and upon her death, he became the sole heir to it. The first defendant, he said, claimed the estate as an adopted son of Munshi Babu and he contested the adoption now, not having been able to do so before for lack of means.

SLUM IMPROVEMENT.

SPECIAL GRANT TO BOMBAY TRUST.

A Press Note issued last evening says:—

In the Press Note issued on the 6th April 1911 while announcing the grant of a subsidy of Rs. 50 lakhs made by the Government of India to the City of Bombay Improvement Trust, it was observed that the subsidy then sanctioned, taken in conjunction with the assistance to be derived from the contemplated amendment of the Act of Incorporation of the Trust, would enable that body to carry out the programme of improvement schemes which the Government had laid down for it. The contemplated amendments have now been carried out by the City of Bombay Improvement (Amendment) Act I of 1913.

At the time of recording their acceptance of the financial arrangements which have now been brought into operation by the amendment of the Act, both the Municipality and the Trust expressed the desire that the latter body should receive further assistance from Government in the shape of of an annual subsidy of Rs. 4 1-2 lakhs in order to enable it to carry out a number of improvement schemes which had been "represented" by the Municipal Commissioner under section 24 of the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898. A detailed programme of the schemes intended to be carried out under this section, together with accurate estimates of the cost, was called for from the Improvement Trust, but its submission has been deferred by that body, pending the result of the enquiries of the Committee appointed by Government to enquire into the question of light and air in dwellings in Bombay. The Governor in Council has, in the meantime, been pleased to make to the Trust a special grant of Rs. 4 lakhs. It is intended that this amount should be spent by the Trust on experimental measures in the form of the partial demolition of insanitary quarters, the object in view being to demonstrate how far slum improvement can be effected without the extensive acquisition and demolition hitherto resorted to and consequently with less loss, in less time, and with less disturbance of house-owners and their tenants. In carrying out this experiment, the Trust will generally abstain from acquiring any houses which they find susceptible of being readily brought into a reasonably sanitary condition, provided that the owners bind themselves to make the necessary structural alterations and to contribute towards the cost of acquiring and demolishing any buildings or parts of buildings which block out light and air from them. The Trust will, by structural alteration or other means, remove the sanitary defects of those houses which it may be found necessary to acquire, and they will then resell such improved houses instead of reselling vacant land as building sites, which is what is usually done under the existing practice of acquiring both houses and land and completely demolishing the former.

KARACHI FAILURE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, May, 21.

A second failure is reported from the Sukkur bazaar, due, as in the first case, to the inability to meet hundis (Indian promissary notes) at the promised date.

BOREGAON TRIAL.

TELEGRAPH OFFICIAL CHARGED.

HOW THE BLOCK INSTRUMENTS WERE WORKED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AKOLA, May 21.

The trial of J. C. Collins, Telegraph Inspecter, commenced to-day, before Major T. C. Plowden, on a charge of endangering the safety of persons by a rash or negligent act or omission under Section 101 (C) of the Indian Railway Act. Mr. James, Superintendent, Government Railway Police conducted the prosecution. The accused was not defended.

His Honour explained to the accused that as he had taken cognizance of the case under Section 190 (C) of the Criminal Procedure Code, the accused had a right to ask for the transfer of his case to any other court, as provided under Section 191 of the same Code.

The accused had no objection to being tried by His Honour.

Questioned by the Court, the accused said his full name was James Collins. He was thirty-seven years of age and was Irish. He joined the army in May, 1898. He was in the 23rd Company Royal Garrison Artillery, in which he served for eight years with the colours. He had his "*small book*" in his possession.

Accused said he did not claim to be tried by a jury, but, in other respects he claimed to be tried as a European British subject.

The Court accordingly proceeded to hear the case against Collins, under the special provisions, except those relating to the trial by a jury of Chapter 33 of the Criminal Procedure Code. The effect of this procedure, as provided by Section 446 of the Code, "that the Magistrate shall not pass any sentence other than imprisonment, for a term which may extend to six months, or a fine, which may extend two thousand rupees or both."

Superintendent W. Kirkham of the Akola Police and Keshav Narsing, District Nazir, gave the same evidence as given in the previous inquiry.

EVIDENCE OF ATMARAM.

Atmaram Pandurang, Assistant Station Master, Katepurna, examined by Mr. James, said that on the 30th April he was on duty at Katepurna from 12 midnight to 12 noon. The 322 up goods arrived at Katepurna, when he was on duty, and he asked "is line clear" to Boregaon; the latter acknowledged the signal and the witness gave the "obstruction danger signal," which Boregaon also acknowledged. After these operations, the witness turned the handle of his block instrument from vertical to horizantal-right, and obtained ball No. 2, which he sent to the driver of the goods train. The train then left Katepurna. After the 356 passenger had arrived at Katepurna, witness gave Boregaon the "is line clear" signal for that train. Boregaon accepted it. Witness then gave "obstruction danger signal," which was also acknowledged. Witness then turned the handle of the instrument, and obtained another ball, which was ball No. 7. He gave that ball personally to the driver of the passenger train. The train then left for Boregaon. Witness heard of the collision at about 8 a.m. on the 30th of April. While he was on duty no one came to inspect the block instruments. On (25th of April) the accused, Collins, and an overseer came to Katepurna and opened the Boregaon instrument. Witness could not say what they did with the instrument. Another overseer came on 28th April. He also opened the same instrument, but witness could not say what he did. Witness did not remember if he had reported that his instrument was out of order on (25th, but on the 28th he made the following report by telegraph at 6 a. m. "Boregaong side block instrument out of order, handle not turning." The telegram was sent to the maintenance Telegraph Inspector the Overseer; and the battery-man. About 11 o'clock the same day he intimated by a telegram to the same three addresses that the instrument was all right. Witness did not keep a key of the instrument.

Cross-examined by Collins, witness said he possessed a certificate showing that he was qualified to work block-instruments for train-signalling. After the 322 goods train had entered the section for Boregaon, witness turned the handle of his instrument from horizontal right to vertical. Had he not turned it he could not have obtained the second ball for the passenger train. Witness did not send any cancellation message to Boregaon after the up goods had entered the section. He got the "train out of section" signal for the goods train from Boregaon, which he clearly understood and acknowledged, but at that time he did not notice to which side the needle of his instrument deflected. Witness was aware of Rule 3, Clause G.

Re-examined, the witness said, that not until he had got the "train out of section" signal for the goods train from Boregaon did he turn the handle of his instrument.

Questioned by the Court: You now know that the goods train never reached Boregaon. Then how do you account for your machine giving you two balls. The ball you gave to the goods train was not put in the Boregaon instrument. Can you explain?—No sir, I cannot explain.

Q.—Can you account for Boregaon sending you the message that the goods train had arrived there whereas, as a matter of fact, that train had never reached Boregaon?—No, sir.

Munchershaw Sorabji, engine driver, examined, said he was the driver of the 322 up goods, on the 30th April. He took charge of the train, which had started from Nagpur, at Badnera, on

(*Continued from page 8.*)

A RETURN TICKET.

QUESTION OF DATE OF EXPIRY.

INTERESTING CASE TO PASSENGERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, May 21.

A suit of unusual interest to the travelling public, brought by the Railway against a passenger, has been dismissed with costs by Mr. Murphy, District Judge, Sukkur. It appears that on the 22nd ultimo, at 7 p. m., the passenger in question purchased 2½ intermediate class return tickets from Sukkur to Alahando Sand, available for six days. Now, according to Rule 74 of the coaching traffic the interval bethe time of issue and midnight of the same day counts as one day, so that, according to the above interpretations of the word *day*, the return journey should have been completed by midnight of the 27th idem. The passenger, however, commenced his return journey from Allahando Sand on the night of the 27th and got to Sukkur on the 28th, at 5-15 a. m.

MOSLEM PILGRIM TRAFFIC.

TELEGRAM TO THE VICEROY.

The following telegram has been forwarded by Mr. Badrudin Abdulla Koor to His Excellency the Viceroy Lord Hardinge, at Simla, on the Moslem Pilgrim Traffic question.—

"I beg to request your Lordship most respectfully to postpone issuing orders on the Moslem Pilgrim Traffic to Hejaz till next year. Haji is one of the five religious pillars of Islam based on holy Koranic injunctions. Moslems appreciate your Lordship's sympathy towards Moslem pilgrims and thank your Lordship for good intentions, but they wish that Government should be thoroughly informed on all the aspects of this religious question before it can be in a position to take steps. This question affects the religious sentiments and feelings of seventy millions of the loyal Moslem subjects of His Majesty. Postponement will give time to Moslems to formulate their proposals. Moslems are ready and willing to give every possible support to Government in this matter. The proposals formulated by the Bombay Government in their letter of 11th April 1913, are inconsistent with the ancient traditions and unsuited to the economic conditions and religious sentiments of Indian Moslems. They are also inconsistent with the British regard for free and legitimate competition in commerce. I earnestly pray that your Lordship will postpone consideration of this question till next year, so that Indian Moslems may have sufficient time to submit their proposals."

Last night a special meeting of the Anjuman-i-Islam of Bombay was held under the presidency of Mr. Hajee Yusuf Sobani, to consider the letter from the President, Haj Committee, enclosing the Government resolution in connection with the giving of monopoly of the Pilgrim Traffic to Messrs. Turner Morison and Company. The Government of India, before finally approving the agreement recommended by the Government of Bombay, by their letter dated the 11th April 1913, requested the Bombay Government by a telegram, to ascertain publicly the feeling of the Mahomedan Community of the Presidency.

Consequently, the letter of the Prdsident, Haj Committee, was placed before the meeting.

The President, in placing the first resolution before the meeting, reviewed the circumstances at length and proposed, that the Anjuman-i-Islam of Bombay thanks the Government of India for their wisdom and foresight in giving publicity to this important question of Pilgrim Traffic.

Mr. B. A. Kur seconded and the proposal was carried by acclamations.

Khan Bahadur Hakim Mahomed Dayan proposed, that the Anjuman-i-Islam of Bombay does not approve the idea of giving a monopoly to any shipping company. But if the Government think it advisable to do so, the Anjuman would suggest the following modifications:—That tenders be invited from other shipping companies; that Rs. 120 at a uniform rate be charged throughout the season; that half the money be returned to the heirs of the deceased haji's, etc., etc.

This was seconded by Khan Bahadur A. R. Kadwag.

Mr. B.A Kur then put in an amendment—that the members of the Anjuman-i-Islam of Bombay have had no sufficient time to consider this important question. Consequently, this question should be postponed till next year, and that the Anjuman does not approve of the conditions mentioned in the letter of the Government of Bombay, dated 11th April, 1913.

This was seconded by Mr. Gulam Mahomed Rafai.

Many speakers followed but finally, on the motion of Mr. Ismail Adam, seconded by Mr. Moulvi Abdul Rauf, the following further amendment was unanimously adopted as the original proposition :—

That the Anjuman-i-Islam of Bombay does not approve the giving of the monopoly to any shipping company; that the Anjuman does not agree with the conditions mentioned by the Government of Bombay, in their letter dated the 11th April, 1913.

After a vote of thanks to the President, the meeting dispersed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, May 21.

With reference to the enquiry of the Government of India regarding the proposed change of the Pilgrim Traffic, at a meeting of the Council of the Bombay Presidency Moslem League, held here yesterday, the following resolution was unanimously passed:—"That this meeting disapproves of the proposal of the Government to grant a monopoly of the Pilgrim Traffic to an English firm for five years as well as of the proposed introduction of the system of compulsory return tickets for the Indian Mahomedan pilgrims to the Hedjaz."

CAPTAIN BETTS.

Captain Betts, who is lying in the European General Hospital for treatment of the wounds inflicted by his butler, is progressing satisfactorily. The assailant also is showing improvement.

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS.

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

"OUTRAGEOUS VIRTUE."

In his essay on Byron, Lord Macaulay, commenting upon the wave of moral cataclysm which swept the poet out of his country, says: "We know no spectacle so ridiculous as the British public in one of its periodical fits of morality. Once in six or seven years our virtue becomes outrageous. The public then demands the sacrifice of the victim who is nearest at hand, and then with the proud consciousness of having done its duty, it goes along its way, not heeding the graver sins of a hundred other offenders. The British nation has still retained, to some extent, the Puritanical sense of morality, of which "the non-conformist conscience" is the most conspicous type. The same form of morality which, according to Macaulay, passes its capricious sentences, at intervals, on social offenders, exhibits itself in its condemnation of what it conceives to be national wickedness; and Exeter Hall is the chosen centre for the display of virtuous wrath and sentimental philanthropy. This national characteristic is manifested, at times, in heroic and unselfish acts, such as the emancipation of negroes at a cost of twenty millions sterling. I cannot conceive of any other European nation capable of such a sacrifice. But the national conscience is not always directed towards equally worthy ends. Humanitarians and conventional moralists, with the best of intentions, work upon it now and again, with success; and the latest example of it is furnished by the outcome of the persistant propaganda of the anti-opiumists against the opium traffic with China. Their sincerity was beyond all question, but equally indisputable were their extravagant exaggerations of the evils of opium, impressed upon the British public by doleful pictures and gruesome details, as if they were applicable to the entire Chinese race. They proclaimed that the drug was ruining the Chinese, body and soul, until they prevailed upon the British Government to end the traffic in ten years. The only difference betwen this pious resolve and the emancipation of slaves was that, in the present instance, the sacrifice was to be made by India, and that the party vitally affected had no part in a transaction which inflicted upon it a permanent loss of revenue which it could ill afford to give up.

CONVENTION AND CONFORMITY.

It is too late to discuss whether the opium traffic was so very wicked after all, or so very ruinous to the Chinese. They had been taking the drug for ages, and yet their ruin was not in sight. They had rather managed to preserve all through, their keen ingenuity of mind and robustness of health. The testimony of De Quincey, who has eloquently sung the praises of opium, contrasting its serene effect with that produced by alcohol, may be dismissed as that of a partisan. There is no taint of partiality, however, in the testimony of Sir George Birdwood, who, in one of his refreshing contributions to the "Bombay Gazette," has courageously questioned the soundness of theory that opium did no good whatever. Sir George was not speaking at random. His opinion was based on his own observations in the East and was therefore of far greater value than that of a hundred sentimentalists. I wish my own position to be clearly understood. I am not an advocate of opium, nor do I maintain that it is good to take opium. But I say, with those who are competent to express an authoritative opinion, that it is not worse than alcohol. Taken in excess, both are about equally bad. But I think it is a much maligned drug, more sinned against than sinning. The Chinese will probably be better without it; as then they will have no opportunity for its abuse. My argument is directed against sweeping and extravagant assertions which have won the day, and which in these days of craven conformity to conventional opinion, have not been seriously or widely challenged.

ANTI-OPIUM ZEALOTS.

There was a time, when tea-drinking was supposed to sap the manhood to those who were devoted to it, and as a very interesting curiosity, I may quote here a brief extract from William Cobbett, who in his own way, condemned it absolutely. "I view the tea-drinking as a destroyer of health, an enfeebler of the frame, an engenderer of effeminacy and laziness, a debaucher of youth, and a maker of old age." The extravagant tirades against opium were equally indefensible. But it is too late to discuss the question, either on its ethical or economic side. The deed has been done, and the Chinese are not to have the drug from India, for better or for worse. The abolitionists were satisfied with the terms of the agreement between India and China. But there are fire-brands among them who want to make an end of the traffic forthwith. They are not troubled by any other moral obligations, or by the sanctity of bonds. They do not care if the merchants who have trusted to the good faith of Government, were betrayed and undone by the acceptance of their proposal. The opium chests which have accumulated in the ware-houses of Shanghai and other ports might be burnt or thrown into the sea, for ought they cared, and there has been no suggestion of compensating the traders for their losses. The extremists found their spokesman in a perfervid Welsh Member of Parliament, the Rev. Josiah Towyn Jones, who asked the House, once again, to record the opinion that the opium trade was morally indefensible—a superfluous expression of righteousness, in view of the fast approaching termination of the trade—and called on the Government to release China from her treaty obligations to admit the Indian drug, and to allow her to prohibit the importation of the stocks accumulated in the treaty ports. Mr. Henry Keswick, with a knowledge of China extending over a long period, declared that opium-smoking was no more an evil than the taking of a glass of beer or wine. Sir J. D. Rees pointed out that insurance companies did not penalize opium smokers and it may be presumed that these companies know their own interest full well. Wh ther the drug was good or bad, there was absolutely no case for stopping all at once the traffic which had continued for centuries. Mr. Montagu showed that the Government had been exercising great restraint and forbearance in this matter, that they were prepared to be more liberal and generous towards China than they were bound to be under heir treaty obligations. The only thing they desired was to be satisfied that China was steadfast in the pursuit of the policy against the consumption of opium. It is well known that opium is still grown in some of the Chinese provinces, but generous allowance has been made for the new Government which has not been able firmly to establish its authority over all parts of the vast Empire. Mr. Montagu's statement might have satisfied a more sanctimonious assembly

than the House of Commons, and the debate ended in the withdrawal of Mr. Jones's motion, as well as of the amendment which was proposed in opposition to it.

"THE TALKATIVE AGE."

There are good folk amongst the Parsis who are constantly devising means for their advancement. The community boasts of a number of societies and associations which have undertaken its moral and material welfare in all its bearings, and some of them are doing good, practical, work, especially the one which is providing cheap dwellings for poor Parsis, and finding occupations for youths in search of work. It has lately undertaken an economic census of the Parsis that might furnish it with materials for guidance in promoting their well-being. There are, again, lugubrious prophets among the Zoroastrians, who declare that they are fast degenerating, that they have lost much ground in the race with the sister communities, and that it would not be long before they will be reduced to a position of humiliating inferiority, if not of actual serfdom. In the search for ways and means to rescue them from such a fate, it has occured to some of their grave and reverend signeurs that if the Parsis were to maintain their position in public life, they must cultivate the art of elocution, and that for this purpose the youths of rising generation should be caught early for special training. Hence, a number of prizes were announced for competition by lads of a certain age and educational standing, and subjects were chosen on which they were to hold forth before a body of judges and such audience as might happen to attend. The competitors seem to have made a brave display of eloquence and they had the satisfaction of finding themselves reported in some of the vernacular papers more fully than many public men in these days are reported by the Press in England. Thus, these budding Bannerjees have already had a fore-taste of the public life for which these elocutionary efforts are intended. One might have thought that the Parsis have many better things to do than cultivate the art of elocution. To pose and attitudinize before their fellow-men is not the highest aim in life. Of all Indian races, the Parsis are the least inclined to spare their speech. They are talkative, sometimes noisy; so that their neighbours have, somewhat uncharitably, compared them with an omnipresent bird, distinguished for its obstreperous character. With them speech, not silence, is golden, and this trait they share in common with most Indians in public life. Whatever Lord Rosebery might say about "the agonizing conscientiousness of the verbatim reporter," my countrymen, so far from being afraid of him, are mightily pleased to find themselves even too faithfully reported. I should, therefore, be afraid of any movement that might encourage, even indirectly, the infirmity of interminable speech. We need rather to cultivate the art of condensation, the sense of proportion, and a nice discernment that can distinguish what is dull from what is interesting, what is new and refreshing from what is trite and thrice-told. But this is a Talkative Age, as Carlyle calls it, and how can a man do without talk, if he has the ambition to advertise himself, and to enjoy his brief hour of glory in his own little world? He finds it to his advantage to talk too much rather than too little.

DION.

BANK OF BURMA APPEAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, May 21.

Mr. Giles to-day continued his arguments on behalf of Clifford and Strachan in the Bank of Burma reference, before the full bench. Having referred to the main points in the evidence, counsel went on to refer to the addition of that portion of the charge (referred to by Mr. Justice Twomey) relating to keeping the bank open, knowing it to be insolvent, counsel said it was a matter of importance only for this reason. As far as the balance-sheet and report were concerned, the question is whether these contained false statements, and that they were false to the knowledge of the accused. That was the question that must be decided by facts that existed and the facts that were known to the accused at that time, and it seemed to the counsel, with all respect to Mr. Justice Twomey's ruling, that as far as that portion of the case was concerned, the evidence of subsequent events would be irrelevent; but the moment the charge was altered by the addition of the new act of decit of a later date running right up to November 9th, then of course, as long as the charge stands in that form, he could not object to the evidence of events up to November 9th. But a difficult task was thrown upon the jury, that of differentiating the evidence that was admissable on one portion of the charge, but was not admissible for the purpose of the estimating what facts were to the knowledge of the accused at the time of issue of this balance-sheet and it is, the counse submitted, entirely a new act of decepl tion that is alleged against the accused. Now for the first time, it is involved intentionally of keeping the bank open as a going concern after it had ceased to be solvent. It brought in the question of solvency of the bank, knowledge of its insolvency by the accused, and intentionally keeping of the bank open after, that date for the purpose of committing fraud. There was no evidence on record which could justify this portion of the charge, either at the time it was made or when the trial concluded; and in the charge of cheating they must consider that the cheated people themselves said if they were induced to act by certain representations and certain statements. That was all that the prosecution could rely upon by the way of deception. There might be hundred deceptions that did not in fact induce them to do anything. Those are not then crimes. Persons do not, in fact, allege that they were deceived by the fact that the bank remained open and did business. What, they said deceived them, was the balancesheet; and from it they drew certain conclusions.

The hearing will be continued to-morrow.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your best by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cases. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere

BOREGAON TRIAL.

(*Continued from page 7.*)

29th April, with orders to leave at 8-20 p. m. The train actually left Badnera at 10 p.m. The scheduled time for leaving Badnera was 5-35 p.m.; so the train was four hours and twenty-five minutes late in starting. The train arrived at Katepurna at 3-46 p.m, being late by five hours and fifteen minutes. Witness got the correct line clear ball at Katepurna to enable him to start for Boregaon. The number of the ball was 2. Witness never reached Boregaon, being held up for over thirty minutes. He was stopped by the outer Boregaon signal being at danger. Witness specially looked at his watch when his train was stopped, because he knew that the time for the passenger train was up and that the goods train was runing ahead of the passenger train. The time when his train stopped was 4-23. After about thirty minutes, both the outer and the home signals were lowered for the witness to get into the station. Witness did not note the time when the signals were lowered. Witness made preparations to start, but when he attempted to start, he could not. He put his lever back and backed the train about a yard and a half and then put the lever in foregear when he suddenly got a start from the back. Stopping his train at once and leaving the fireman in charge of the engine, witness went to the rear of the train to see what had occurred, when he found that the passenger train had collided with his train. The ball was with him, which he handed to the Sub-Inspector of the Railway Police at Boregaon the same evening.

Cross-examination was reserved.

JOHN O'BRIEN CONROY, engine driver, said he was the driver of the 356 up passenger. He took charge of the train at Badnera and reached Katepurna at 4-53 a.m. He got at Katepurna line clear ball No. 7 to proceed to Boregaon. Witness left Katepurna for Boregaon at 4-55, but he did not reach that station, as his train collided with the goods train at mileage 375.

He handed over the signal ball to the Police Sub-Inspector at Boregaon at 3 p. m. the same day.

Cross-examination was reserved.

JAMES BARTON, District Traffic Superintendent, G. I. P. Railway, produced the block-books of Boregaon, Katepurna, Murtazapur and Yavalkhed stations.

ABDUL LATIF HISAMUDIN, Telegraph Overseer, said he came to Shegaon on the 23rd April to act for an overseer who was ill, and remained there till the 26th April. He went to Katepurna on duty on 26th *idem*, with Mr. Collins. They travelled by a morning passenger, and reached Katepurna at about noon. Mr. Collins opened the Boregaon side instrument at Katepurna. He first opened the front portion of the machine and told the witness to remove the relay from top to bottom and to tighten the screws of the handle, which the witness did. Mr. Collins then shut the front door and opened the lid of the back-case and told the witness to clean the commutator springs and tighten all the screws that he might find loose. The witness did that and the lid was closed. Mr. Collins then tested the instrument.

Cross-examined, witness said he was told by Mr. Collins to take out the line contact spring, which he did. The "tumbler dog" had been removed at some previous time and Mr. Collins told witness to fix it, which witness did. Mr. Collins then made a test and found that the handle would not turn freely and told witness to file a certain portion, which the witness did. It was then that the back lid was closed and the instrument tested by Mr. Collins and it was found to work all right.

Cross-examined by Court:—Witness did not know everything of testing an instrument. Witness did not remove the "locking pawl," but pointed out to Mr. Collins that it was not lying straight but deflected towards the drum. Mr. Collins then unscrewed it and replaced it. All this was done before the instrument was tested. The instrument was only tested once and that was the last thing done. Mr. Collins extracted one or two balls from the instrument during the process of testing. Witness understood that if the handle could be turned from either horizontal position to vertical or *vice versa* without a ball being inserted into instrument, there must be something wrong with the "locking pawls." Witness's pay was Rs. 25 per month.

BERNARD NICHOLAS, native Christian, at present unemployed, said he lived at Shegaon. He had been employed as Telegraph Overseer in the G. I. P. Railway and had put in six years' service. His pay was Rs. 40 per month. He was overseer in Shegaon District, in which Katepurna was situated. He was dismissed on 17th instant. He was on duty from 25th to 30th April. On 28th, witness was called to Katepurna by the Station Master. On receiving the message, witness went to Collins, who told him to go and see if the "tumbler dog" was giving trouble; and if so, to take it out and put it on one side. Witness arrived at Katepurna about 11 a.m. the same day, and opened the back-lid of the Boregaon side instrument and finding the "tumbler dog" giving trouble, removed it. Witness then tested the instrument and found it working correctly. The fault in instrument being that the handle could not be brought back to the vertical position from the horizontal, though balls were put into it to unlock it. That was due to the "tumbler dog" obstructing the handle. Witness gave testing beats, sixteen in number, to Boregaon, before he made his test and so obtained the necessary electric current. Witness had brushed, cleaned and oiled the instrument. Witness had tested the defect caused by the wrong working of the "tumbler dog" only. He also had tried the handle to see if it would turn freely without getting any current from Boregaon and found the handle was not turning and was therefore all right. Witness had cleaned the "locking pawl" but had not removed it. He had not tightened any screws in it.

Court:—"Do you know the rules of testing this instrument?"—"Yes, I know the testing rules."

Court:—"Have you got a copy of the rules for testing instruments?"—"No, we are not supplied with them."

Court:—"Can you test these instrument for every kind of faults?"—"Yes."

Court:—"In how many ways can this instrument go wrong?"—"Many. I do not know how many, but I can test it for every defect." On being given his deposition to read over, witness said he could test only for faults which had occurred.

Court:—"How do you reconcile the statement just made that you can test only for the fault which has occurred, with the statement that 'I turned the handle to see if it would turn freely without getting any current from Boregaon?'—"The test for the handle as always made as a matter of course whenever an instrument is visited for any faultor defect."

The case stands adjourned till Friday.

"KESARI" SUED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, May 21.

The defamation suit filed by Mr. Mahajan against Mr. Kelkar, editor of the "Kesari" and others, came up for hearing before Mr. H. L. Cross, City Magistrate this morning.

Messrs. Sathe and Apte appeared for the complainant; the accused being defended by Messrs. Gupte and Dharap.

The complainant, who was examined by Mr. Apte, detailed the circumstances which led to his filing the suit, and showed how his marriage was misrepresented to be "Sagotra" and "Sapravara," when it was not so.

It appears that the complainant, about ten years ago, married a girl whom the Brahmins of the city considered it was illegal for him to marry, as she belonged to the same "Gotra" or sect as himself. They accordingly excommunicated him. He appealed to the Swami of Shankeshwar, alleging that the girl was adopted by a man of another "Gotra," and so the objection did not stand. He performed certain penances and the Swami issued a mandate to the Brahmins to re-admit him into the caste. This mandate was published in the "Kesari" of 22nd April 1913. A week later there appeared in the "Kesari" a letter, signed by the last three accused, Shastri Vaikar of Wai, Khowgelkar Shastri and Sawlaram Chintaman Devi Shastri which, among other things, stated that their marriage was illegal and that the Swami should not encourage such unlawful marriages. This letter, the complainant urged, injured him in the estimation of others and caused the postponement of his daughter's marriage. Mr. Mahajan went into the witness-box and deposed to the above facts and stated that Dr. Choubay was included, as he was agitating for the complainant's excommunication. The case is proceeding.

BARISAL CONSPIRACY CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

CALCUTTA, May 21.

In connection with the Barisal Conspiracy Case, all the accused have not yet been arrested. It is said that warrants have been issued against forty-two persons, but the police have up to now succeeded in arresting some thirty-one and are trying to apprehend the rest.

The police enquiry is not yet complete and they are busy collecting incriminating evidence from a mass of documents seized during the house-searches. Those who have alreadg been arrested will be placed before the magistrate on the 26th, but it is presumed that the regular trial will not begin so long as there is a hope of the others being arrested.

GODDESS OF LEARNING.

PROTEST AGAINST REMOVAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, May 21.

Several Mahomedans of Bogra asked Mr. N. L Bagchi, District Magistrate, to remove the figure of the Hindu Goddess of Learning from the top of the local library and Exhibition Hall. The Magistrate, without consulting the Managing Committee, had that decorative figure removed from the top of the library with the aid of the police. The protesting members of the Committee wired a memorial to the Governor against this action.

MR. O'DWYER.

BANQUET IN HIS HONOUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, May 21.

The Hon. Mr. M. F. O'Dwyer paid a visit to Dhar on the eve of his departure from Central India. A gymkhana was held and several European friends were invited from Mhow to meet the Agent to the Governor-General. A State banquet was given. After the King Emperor's health was drunk, His Highness proposed the health of his guest.

BOMB INCIDENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, May 21,

Some high officers of the Criminal Investigation Department have arrived from Simla in connection with the bomb incident. Mr. Wallace, Deputy Inspector-General, Mr. Stead, Superintendent of Police, and a few Indian officers of the Criminal Investigation, in co-operation with the local police, are making enquiries to find out the culprit.

A MASTER OF DRAMA.

CENTENARY OF WAGNER'S BIRTH.

There are several things which are universal possessions, and all nations can participate in the blessing connected with them. Of these one of the greatest is the gift of music, and the whole world is under a debt of gratitude to the man or woman who writes a piece of music of any merit. Looked at from this point of view, the world owes much to Wilhelm Richard Wagner, the centenary of whose birth is to be celebrated to-day. In most of the leading towns on the Continent of Europe and England, special Wagner Centenary concerts have been arranged. But Wagner was more than a musician; for, he devoted his talents equally to the work of the stage, and many of his operas are among the best known and have been acted with great success in most countries. To-day he holds a high place as a musician and dramatist, though it was won only after a long fight. Doubtless, the musician was embittered by the fight and perhaps this, to some extent, accounted for the strain of bitterness which was so evident in all his writings. To-day the story of his political campaigns conducted by the Press, and the objurations which he fulminated at all classes are partly forgotten and the man is largely judged on the merits of his work. Still it is true that his actions in those days are not without effect on the judgment passed on him to-day. "It is sad," says one critic, "that an affectionate, humane, intensely humane, to say nothing of an artistic nature, could so blaspheme against the first principles of humanity." There were traits in his private character that were certainly lovable, but when he sat down to write, he seemed to let himself go, and to use language which in the mildest sense can only be termed fiendish. Even his best friends and admirers admit this great fault in him, and while palliating it to some extent, are obliged to acknowledge that it was the cause of much of his unpopularity during many years of his life. This was to a large extent removed before he died; but the pain caused very deep wounds in men who had befriended him.

The life of Wagner was an eventful one. In his early school-days he showed evidence of good scholarship; for it is recorded that he translated twelve books of the Odessey for amusement. On the other hand, he appears to have shown little ability in music, in which, in later years, he was to stand as a master. His first symphony was performed when he was twenty years of age, after which he was appointed conductor of the Opera at Magdeburg. But fortune did not smile on the young author. Perhaps one ought to say that his actions were not calculated to assist fortune in the distribution of her gifts. He held very strong political views of a marked revolutionary character and expressed then in even stronger language. It is little wonder that he found his own land too hot for him. Orders for his arrest were given by the Government, but Liszt, a fellow musician, hearing of the proposed arrest, succeeded in obtaining a passport for the troublesome dramatist, which enabled him to escape to France. Here he lived a life of poverty, residing in a small attic and regularly haunting the theatres in the hope that one of his plays would be acted. It was a time of great stress and we cannot be surprised that the experiences of those years served to embitter his soul. The opera which was most successful, was one that was first of all rejected, "Rienzi." Several plays found their way on the stage at this time in France, but here, too, he had made political enemies who were not slow to pay off old scores against him when occasion presented itself. While in France, he decided to place his great piece, "Tannhauser", on the stage, in French. Great and careful preparations were made for the performance. On these preparations no less a sum than £8,000 was expended. The whole was rehearsed nearly two hundred times. The great day arrived, but a powerful clique, consisting largely of the members of the Parisian Jockey Club, prevented the performance from proceeding by loud calls and dog-whistles. It was a great disappointment to Wagner, increased by the fact that, after three attempts the whole thing had to be given up. We may feel great sorrow for the composer who had fallen on such evil times but it is only fair to point out again that his own ill-judged writings were largely responsible for the trouble. He was unfortunate also in another play, "Tristan and Isolden," which was rehearsed fifty-seven times and abondoned through the incompetence of the tenor. But it cannot be regretted that such an opera should have been rejected, for the whole had been characterised as fabulous and puerile, while "a hero is held up for admiration, who transgresses every dictate of knightly honour, and a heroine is presented for our esteem, who violates the first principles of womanhood."

He was more successful with another work, "Lohengrin." He completed the work before he fled from Dresden, but he had been unable to produce it. On one occasion, when in very low spirits, he caught sight of the old score which he had completely forgotten. He tells us that, "Suddenly I felt something like compassion that the music should never sound from off the death pale paper. Two words I wrote to Liszt; his answer was 'the news that preparations were being made for the performance of the work on the grandest scale that the limited means of Weimar would permit. Liszt saw what was wanted at once, and did it. Success was his reward."

But the dark days at last came to an end by the granting of a pardon for his political offences and permission to return to his native land, and the gift of pension from an admirer and friend, King Louis of Bavaria. This grant was of £120 per annum, but the sum was gradually increased. The gift of a fine house as a residence was another mark of royal favour. Much good work followed his return to his home-land, but the scheme with which his name is so closely associated is the large theatre or opera-house which he built in Baireuth. In this building he took great pride and succeeded, in spite of the gloomy forebodings of many of his friends. He did manual labour on occasions and never wearied in showing visitors the beauties of the new erection. Some years ago there appeared a series narratives of the private life of some great artist; and in one there is an interesting account of Wagner. He appears to have worked by fits and starts and to have written only when he wished to do so. He was in stature below middle height, erect in carriage and with a commanding aspect. He also possessed remarkable quickness of speech and gesture. In his little house he kept a piano for the purpose of playing over his pieces but it is said that he seldom, if ever, played over a new piece till he had almost completed the original work. He is said to have had little skill on the instrument yet he mastered all Beethoven's music, in fact, was a master. Most of his music was written as he sat at the table and seldom did he use the piano.

In some ways Wagner completely revolutionised the opera, but it was many years before he really brought over the public to his point of view. His conception of the drama was one in which all considerations of traditional form and symmetrical construction must be subordinated to the dramatic exigences of the story. He considered that the Music, the acting, and the staging were all very important factors in the whole, and he neglected no means whereby the ideal might be attained. In all the productions he showed great interest and was always prepared to devote time and thought to the preparations and rehearsals. It was only when he built his own theatre at Baireuth that he felt it was possible to do full justice to his work. His presetations are increasing in popularity, and there seems little doubt but that he will long hold his own, at least, so far as the music is concerned, with the great maters. There will, however, always be room for difference of opinion on the value of his plays. Strong things have been said of some of them, and in spite of his voluminous and turgid writings in which he attempts to prove the moral excellence of his characters, many will hesitate to admire the characters of heroes who break the first laws of morality and of heroines who treat lightly the highest ideals of womanhood. He does not always present vice in a way which strikes the ordinary reader as vice, and his art appears to be lacking which fails to give this impression. Wagner has made a great gift to the world, and all will welcome the coming centenary celebrations as an opportunity for acknowledging the debt.

ALLEGED OUTRAGE.

GHARRIWALLA ACQUITTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, May 21.

The Eurasian lady of Sukkur, who charged a gharrywalla with assaulting her, has been unable to make good the allegation, and the gharrywalla has been acquitted.

PUNJAB.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, May 21.

Yesterday's proposed meeting took the shape of a private conference. The idea is, says the "Civil and Military Gazette," to postpone the holding of all public meetings till some future date, when such excitement as may have been caused has entirely disappeared.

DOUBLING CURRENCY NOTES

BORROWED MONEY LOST THROUGH GREED.

A Khoja grain Merchant named Khatao Coovererji has reported to the Police of the story of how he has been cheated of Rs. 569 by some persons who represented to him that they knew how to double currency notes.

About three weeks ago Khatao was going about for a loan of Rs.500 to pay of some of his debts. In course of his enquries he came into contact with a man named Damji Ludha. The latter told Khatao that he and some of his friends knew a certain process by which they could doubbl currency notes and that they could easily make him rich, if he could give each, of them a hundred rupees note. Damji and four others went to the complainant house and Khatao gave them five hundred rupees notes. They also took from him Rs. 69 saying that it was wanted to purchase certain chemicals which were required for the purpose. The men then placed the five notes between two pieces of glass which were covered over with some chemicals, tied it up in a piece of cloth and told Khatao to keep it in a dark place for twenty four hours. The next day they again turned up and told their victim that he had to wait for some days more and that he should not open the parcel till they called at his place again. Some days elapsed and there was no sign of the men returning and the poor fellow opened the parcel to find only some burnt paper inside.

The police are making enquiries.

THE FACTORIES ACT.

Yesterday before Mr. Oliviera, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, the manager, Mr. Sethna, the spinning-master, Mr. Boyd, and a jobber named Doondi Ram of the Dawn Mills, Parel, were charged by Mr. W. Boughton Chambers, First Inspector of Factories, uuder Section 41 (a) of the Indian Factories Act with employing as full-timers two children, who were below the statutory age. The breach and the act was admitted, but it was found necessary to postpone the case in order to procure proof of the person actually responsible.

A similar offence was charged against Mr. Shapoorjee Dorabjee, manager, and Atmaram Sitaram, jobber of the Meyer Sassoon Mill, Parel. As the age of the child was disputed the Court postponed the hearing to admit of further proof being obtained.

A case under Section 41 (f) was preferred against Mr. Allanson, manager, and Dadoo Bhicajee, jobber, of the Indian Mill, for working certain ring-frames without the guards provided for in Rule 20. The latter admitted the offence and responsibility, and was convicted and fined Rs 30.

A fourth case against the occupier and manager of the German Silver and Aluminium Works for neglect to fence a dangerous opening on the premises was withdrawn.

ABSCONDED CRIMINAL ARRESTED.

Yesterday Sergeant Dyer of the Bombay Police returned from Mombasa by the B. I. S. N Steamer bringing with him Vanmali Nathoo against whom there is a charge of alleged criminal breach of trust. A complaint had been made against Vanmali in December last for criminal breach of trust in respect of a sum of Rs. 600 belonging to a Hindu cloth merchant. Vanmali disappeared and he was traced out to Mombassa where he had been living under an assumed name. A prima-facie case having been made against him an extradition warrant was issued for his arrest. He will be placed before the court in a short time.

IF YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU

The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other," would you miss trying a tablet? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper, and thousands (home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet Luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by Chemists Stores, Grocers, etc., and at 76, New Oxford-street, London. Established over 35 years.

SPORTING NEWS.

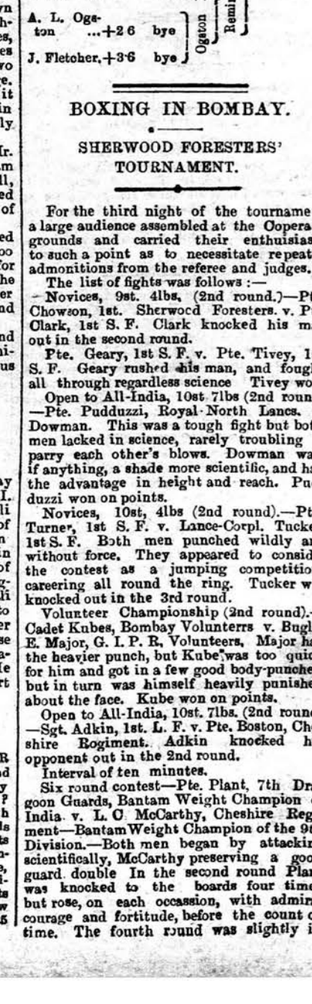
TENNIS IN BOMBAY.

GYMKHANA SINGLES "A": FINAL WON BY BUNBURY.

Another Bombay Gymkhana tennis tournament was brought to a close on Wednesday afternoon, when Bunbury (+2·6) met T. J. Reid, (scr.) in the final round of the Singles "A" Class handicap. The match was watched by a number of interested spectators who witnessed a good game. The result was a win for Bunbury in two sets, 6—2, 6—1. Bunbury has improved as he has proceeded through the tournament and is just now on the top of his form. He played a really good game in the final and gave his opponent very few opportunities. His placing down the side lines was excellent and on the few occasions he made a hard drive, it was generally successful. Reid, on the other hand, did not play so well as he did in his previous matches and did not last so well as his opponent. He came up to the net far more than Bunbury and was invariably beaten by a well-placed shot out of his reach. The first game in the first set was a very long one and it looked as if the match would be a protracted one, but Bunbury won the first four games and although Reid managed to win two, Bunbury won the set, 6—2. Continuing to play a winning game, Bunbury, after losing the first game in the second set, won the next six games in succession and the match, 6—2, 6—1.

Results:—

SINGLES "A" CLASS.



BOXING IN BOMBAY.

SHERWOOD FORESTERS' TOURNAMENT.

For the third night of the tournament a large audience assembled at the Operage grounds and carried their enthusiasm to such a point as to necessitate repeated admonitions from the referee and judges.

The list of fights was follows:—

—Novices, 9st. 4lbs. (2nd round.)—Pte. Chowson, 1st. Sherwood Foresters. v. Pte. Clark, 1st S. F. Clark knocked his man out in the second round.

Pte. Geary, 1st S. F. v. Pte. Tivey, 1st S. F. Geary rushed his man, and fought all through regardless science Tivey won.

Open to All-India, 10st. 7lbs (2nd round, —Pte. Pudduzzi, Royal North Lancs. v. Dowman. This was a tough fight but both men lacked in science, rarely troubling to parry each other's blows. Dowman was, if anything, a shade more scientific, and had the advantage in height and reach. Pudduzzi won on points.

Novices, 10st, 4lbs (2nd round).—Pte. Turner, 1st S. F. v. Lance-Corpl. Tucker, 1st S. F. Both men punched wildly and without force. They appeared to consider the contest as a jumping competition, careering all round the ring. Tucker was knocked out in the 3rd round.

Volunteer Championship (2nd round).—Cadet Kubes, Bombay Volunterrs v. Bugler E. Major, G. I. P. R. Volunteers, Major had the heavier punch, but Kube was too quick for him and got in a few good body-punches, but in turn was himself heavily punished about the face. Kube won on points.

Open to All-India, 10st. 7lbs. (2nd round) —Sgt. Adkin, 1st. L. F. v. Pte. Boston, Cheshire Bogiment. Adkin knocked his opponent out in the 2nd round.

Interval of ten minutes.

Six round contest—Pte. Plant, 7th Dragoon Guards, Bantam Weight Champion of India. v. L. C. McCarthy, Cheshire Regiment—Bantam Weight Champion of the 9th Division.—Both men began by attacking scientifically, McCarthy preserving a good guard double In the second round Plant was knocked to the boards four times but rose, on each occassion, with admiral courage and fortitude, before the count of time. The fourth round was slightly in favour of McCarthy, with a great deal of clinching. In the fifth round, McCarthy, though badly damaged, still maintained the advantage. The sixth round resulted in favour of the Corporal, and Plant was again sent down but again rose before he could be counted out. McCarthy was declared the winner by a very small margin.

Regimental 1st. 7lb. (1st round).—Pte. Dunn, 1st. S. F. v. Pte. Concanon, 1st. S. F. Dunn entirely boredown Concanon with a series of strong left swings. After the second round, Concanon weakened and suffered heavy punishment in consequence. Dunn won on points.

Regimental Light Weights (1st Round). —Pte. Clough 1st S. F. v. Pte. Blackhorn, 1st S. F. There appeared to be scarcely any difference between the two, but Blackhorn possessed the harder punch and drove his nervous opponent round the ring on more than one occassion. Clough on account of the severe punishment he was receiving, was prevented in the 3rd round from continuing the contest.

Open to All-India, 8st. 7lb. (1st round)—Pte. Feast, 1st S. F. v. Pte. Hartsbourne. Feast knocked his man out in the 2nd round.

Regimental Feather-Weight, 9st. (2nd round)—Drummer Lackett, 1st S. F. v. Pte. White, 1st S. F. Lackett was the better of the two, and outclassed his opponent in quickness and science, as White retired in the third round, on account of his thumb being dislocated.

Bombay Volumteer Championship—Vol. Fonseca, Bombay Volunteers v. Vol. LaTouche, G. I. P. R. Volunteers. LaTouche preserved the better guard and boxed with greater care and science than Fonseca. Fonseca was knocked out in the second round.

Novices, 9st. 5lb. (2nd round.)—Pte. Murfitt, 1st. S. F. v. Pte Dove. 1st. S. F. Dove was the slower but stronger fighter. Murfitt took the offensive all through the fight. Murfitt was awarded the victory on points.

Boys' Competition. (An extra fight which was not on the programme.)—Boy Smith v. Boy Hyam. No science was displayed in this contest, both boys having an utter disregard of each other's blows. An extra round of one minute was declared, in which Hyam was awarded the victory.

The two persons to be the best losers were Vol. Fonseca and Pte Plant who were awarded to losers' prizes

The following is a list of to-morrow night's fights.

Second Round open to All-India, 10st 7lbs.

Semi-Final open to All-India, 8st 7lbs.

Semi-Final Regimental Middle Weight.

Semi-Final Regimental Middle Weight, 10st 7lbs.

Semi-Final Regimental Middle Weight, 10st. 10lbs.

Semi-Final Regimental Middle Weight 9st.

Semi-Final Regimental Middle Weight, 8st 4lbs.

Second Round Novices, 10st 4lbs.

Semi-Final Novices 9st 4lbs.

Second round Volunteer Championship.

There will also be a 10-round contest between Pte. Lly Middlesex-Regiment, and Pte. Makins, 1st S. F.

SPORT IN DUMAS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

The sanitarium of Dumas near Surat is at present full of visitors. The Parsi and Hindoo dharamsalas are all occupied, as also all the bungalows. Many people could not secure places, and were disappointed. Their Highnesses the Maharani of Rajpipla, of Baria, and the Princes of Lakhtar and Sirdar Gadp, as also His Highness the Nawab Saheb of Sachin, Prince Nasarullakhan, the Honourable Mr. Sayedali Edrus and many rich and educated Parsi, Hindu and Mahomedan gentlemen, with their families are here, and the place is really attractive and pleasant. Chowpati, where special arrangement is made for the visitors, with its newly constructed platform, excellent light, fine swings here and there, band and other innocent but pleasing attractions, is like the Bombay Bandstand, where many ladies, children, and the Princes and Indian gentlemen sit after their walks, and enjoy the fine breeze. Maharans Shri Sir Chhatrasingji of Rajpeepla and Prince Balvering hji of Lickhtar mix with the visitors and heartily join in their amusements. His Highness the Nawab Saheb of Sachin, on the first day of his arrival on the sea-shore, very kindly accompanied Mr. Motilal M. Munshi, the leading spirit of Dumas, and saw the visitors and received a very hearty and warm welcome.

Last Saturday evening, at the instance of the Surat Bora Dawoodi Club and through the exertions of its leading members, Messrs. Hatimbhoy E. Attari, Salebhoy A. Zina, Abedin E. Kurwa, Dawoodkhan S. Tyebji and Jafferbhoy G. Shaikhalli, there were very fine sports and races above fifteen in number on the sea shore, all excellently managed by Messrs. Motilal M. Munshi and Abdulkhyum Salebhoy. A Surat band was in attendance, which at intervals played choice music. About two hundred ladies and three thousand men (including the village people) were collected on the sea shore, and the place, adorned with flags and evergreens, presented a gala appearance. His Highness the Nawab of Sachin and the Indian Princes abovenamed arrived at the proper time, were very warmly received and occupied their allotted seats. The school-boys of Bimpore and Dumas villages were among the players; and they heartily enjoyed the scene. Prizes in the shape of books and useful things (provided by the Dawoodi Club) were given by H. H. the Maharana of Rajpeepla. Of all the amusements that of the tug-of-war, between the boys of the two schools of Bimpore and Dumas, as also that of the musical chairs, in which nine Parsi ladies took part, proved highly attractive, and the audience now and then greeted the players with applauses. At the conclusion of the programme, Mr. Jafferbhoy Goolamhusein Shaikhali, a member of the Dawoodi Club, in fitting terms, thanked the Nawab Saheb and the other princes as also the visitors and received an appropriate reply. At the instance of Mr. Motilal M. Munshi, loud and prolonged cheers were given to H. H. the Nawab Saheb and the other princes, as also to the members of the Dawoodi Club and the Parsi ladies, who had kindly joined the amusements. The party dispersed late in the evening.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the GENERAL MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at Nos. 25 and 26, Waterloo Street, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette," Ld.

CHINA.

NEED OF STRONG CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

While the over-hasty find nothing but food for adverse criticism in the events of the past week in Peking, the wiser portion of mankind see not a little ground for congratulation. The members of the Assembly are evidently feeling their way. Could they, under the circumstances, do better? The world has taught them, in tomes of ever-increasing weight, that it is just as possible to legislate in haste and repent at leisure as it is to marry. From seven to eight hundred elected representatives will have gathered together in Peking by this time. As has been pointed out before, many of them have discovered that the shibboleth under which they were elected is capable of taking on different tones, and it would seem true of some members of all the various parties that they are prepared to put country first and party afterwards, which is just what we should have expected of a number of reasonably minded Chinese gentlemen of ripe years. The result is that there is going on a curious readjustment amongst the members. It is as though tweaty of Mr. Redmond's party joined with thirty Labourites, two hundred Liberals, and some dissentient Unionists to ensure the carrying of certain patriotic legislation in opposition to the wishes of Mr. Bonar Law and Mr. Austen Chamberlain who, with an assembly of hot temper, malcontents had determined to make legislation of which they disapproved impossible. Two telegrams in our Thursday's issue emphasised this growing desire for unity, the first telling of the "appeal to all classes and creeds among the Chinese people for sympathy and support," the other declaring that the make weight party outlined above had determined to do everything possible to "create and support a strong central government."

If historical teaching is clear on any point it is this, that weakness in the heart of a State means weakness everywhere else, especially at the extremities. Greece produced one Alexander who could conquer territories from the Hellespont to the Indus, but she could not produce another to keep his conquests, for the simple reason that Greece herself was never at one for many years together. Rome completed the subjugation of the greater part of the known world in her day, but as soon as weakness showed itself at the centre, the outer extremities began to drop off, Britain being amongst the first. Spain is another example in point, her final loss dating back no farther than 1898. Great Britain provides an illustration of the opposite sort. Strong at home, her sons are continually growing in strength abroad. There have been times, however, when internal divisions in England have resulted in external loss. It was the weakness brought about by the Wars of the Roses that caused the final loss of English possessions in France At the moment, the United States is providing an excellent example of a weakness against which China's new constitution should carefully guard. California threatens legislation affecting foreigners, especially Japanese, which there is good reason to believe is opposed to the desires of a very large number of Americans, perhaps the majority and is certainly antagonistic to the wishes of the Federal Government. Yet such is the weakness of Washington in this particular, that the President is unable to control the situation, and can only hope by advice and remonstrance to modify it.

With such examples before them, the members of the Chinese Government and the Chinese Assembly will do well to use every means in their power to secure for the Central Government that amount of control which shall always make it master of the situation in matters of such moment that they affect foreign nations. It will never do for the China of the future to go on as the China of the past tried to do, with local offices for foreign affairs, local powers to deal with foreign loans, and all other matters of that kind. If China is to be strong she must be at one. If she is to have a future worthy of her people and the destiny that should be before them, her unity must speak through the modth of one central authority. There will be ample room for provincial freedom notwithstanding. But China must, at this juncture, never lose sight of the fact that there are watchful enemies whose one desire is to prevent her from ever attaining strength. For this reason they will act on the old principle, divide and conquer. They will, in attaining this object, proceed not openly and above-board, but secretly and through the natural differences amongst the parties themselves. It is for this reason, especially just now, that unity for the time being is so essential.—"Celestial Empire."

THE MURDER OF MR. SUNG.

REPORTED DEATH OF WOO FOK-MING.

The most sensational rumours were current on April 24 regarding the prisoners confined in the City in connexion with the murder of Mr. Sung Chiao-jen. It was reported that one of them had died, and within a short space of time rumour had it that it was Iung Kwe-shing himself and then Woo Fok-ming.

Inquiry into the report confirmed the news that the death of one of the men had taken place, but it was impossible to gain information as to which it was. It was subsequently learnt that the deceased was a small man, and this disposed of the rumours about Iung Kwe-shing, who is a person of fairly big stature.

Besides Iung Kwe-shing and Woo Fok-ming, five prisoners have been confined in the City gaol, these being two men arrested by the Chapei Police and three, including two of Iung Kwe-shing's detectives, by the French Police. It may be any of those who has died, while at the same time the statement that the dead body is that of a small man might lead to the supposition that it was Woo Fok-ming, who is a slightly built man of no great height.

At the request of the Chinese authorities, Dr. Cox carried out a "post mortem" examination of the body, which, he was given to understand, was that of Woo Fok-ming. No external marks of violence were to be found on the body, neither was the cause of death immediately ascertainable from the condition of any of the organs. It is thought that it will be some days before further information on this head will be forthcoming.

Within the past few days the Chinese papers have contained one or two significant paragraphs, one of these being the report of an order that the soldiers guarding the prisoners should not be allowed to become too friendly with Iung Kwe-shing. That in itself is noteworthy, and it is a fact that the 140 soldiers, who composed, the guard over the prisoners, are constantly changed.

According to Chinese reports, Woo Fok-ming, the man who confessed to the crime of murdering Mr. Sung Chiao-jen, died at 9-30 o'clock on Thursday morning, and foul play is suspected. The other prisoner, Iung Kwe-shing, is quite well.

The Sung murder case, reports the Chinese Press, has caused distrust between the North and the South, and a feeling of alarm among the populace almost amounting to a panic. The effect on commerce is very disastrous. Nearly every business in this port is in a state of inactivity; those that suffer most are banking, yarn, goldsmith, foreign sundries and foreign piece-goods merchants. Cotton-yarn has receded Tls. 6 a bale in price, and gold is Tls. 3 per ounce lower. Foreign goods are at a standstill owing to the receipt of telegraphic orders from the interior to suspend shipments.

At the present time when the silk (cocoon) market is coming on, the value of the dollar should go up suddenly; but on account of the small number of buyers of silk in the interior, its rate has receded from over 74 to over 73. This unusual dollar rate is sufficient proof of the stagnancy of the general market. The merchants of the five businesses above mentioned have therefore requested the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce to telegraph an appeal to President Yuan Shih-kai that he should instruct the Ministry of Justice to urge Tutuh Chen and others to have this case tried and concluded as soon as possible in order to end the rumours and revive commerce.—"N. C. Herald."

SCIENCE AND PUBLIC NEEDS.

USEFUL RESEARCH WORK AT SOUTH KENSINGTON.

Interest is added to the story of the remarkable new pumping apparatus which raises the water from the River Lea to the great new reservoir at Chingford by a series of explosions by the statement that the discovery of the explosion pump was due to the research of a member of the Imperial College of Science and Technology at South Kensington.

It is too often assumed, says a "Home contemporary" that Britain has no schools of the kind, and all the general public knows of this college is that between the Natural History Museum and the Albert Hall there is a series of huge and mysterious buildings frequented by hatless and very confident young men. Once, however, a "Daily News" visitor was given an opportunity of inspecting the buildings and seeing the work done therein.

The new home of the School of Mines and Geology has cost over £130,000. The extension of the engineering side is costing about £37,000. There is no need now for an advanced student of engineering to go to Germany. The research laboratories at South Kensington can offer him as wide a field as he wants to work in. So with chemistry; indeed, the analytical laboratory at the Imperial College is the largest in the world, accommodating 130 students at one time. Yet ranged round it is a series of other chemical laboratories, each large and well equipped. The importance of the work to the general public may be guessed from the fact that in the botanical department alone there are 31 students doing research or post graduate work. They have here, for instance, a laboratory for research into biochemics.

At first glance it seemed impossible to relate this chamber to the work of making the earth fruitful. It was all retorts, tubes, and intricate weighing and measuring gear; but an enthusiastic gentleman inspecting bacteria through a microscope declared casually to a Press visitor—not even looking up to make the astonishing remark—"perhaps the whole of biology is a matter of chemics. We are trying to get control."

"Well, how?" asked the visitor.

"This story may explain. Some years ago Guernsey relied on its tomatoes, which it raised under glass. Suddenly it found that it was no longer able to raise them and turned to something else. Had they known then what we have since discovered they need not have done so. The heat and moisture of their forcing houses had increased disproportionately the protozoa of the soil. These animals overcame in that soil the bacteria on which the plant depended. There are methods now by which the protozoa can be destroyed, without completely destroying the bacteria. Some cultivators, for instance, in the Lea Valley apply this knowledge by throwing up into towers what old agriculturists would have called exhausted earth, and heating it to destroy the protozoa. Bacteria are destroyed also, of course, but their spores are not, and these at once multiply, and then the 'exhausted' earth is more fertile than ever."

In the research laboratories of each of the other departments, members of the college were carrying forward knowledge in this way. It is only natural that a section is working hard to find an effective substitute for petrol.

INDIA'S TRADE WITH ENGLAND.

Mr. S. M. Mitra delivered a lecture on "Commercial Careers for Graduates" at University College on April 28. Lord Reay presided, and in introducing the lecturer, said that, for a long time past, Mr. Mitra had been calling attention to the fact that those who traded with India should endeavour to make themselves acquainted with the requirements of the Indian people. The Germans had acted on this principle with conspicuous success.

Mr. Mitra said that India held the premier position in the trade of Great Britain, and would continue to do so, he believed, as long as the mighty British Empire existed. There was no tariff barrier etween Great Britain and India. One-tenth of the entire trade of the empire passed through six Indian ports, while the sea-borne trade of India within the empire was second only to the sea-borne trade of the United Kingdom itself. The trade between India and Great Britain was greater than that of all the self-governing dominions put together. Labour was cheaper and better organised in India than in any other country in the world. England's great rival in the markets of India was Germany, and the success of the Germans had been due to their thoroughness. In Germany information bureaux existed, where the merchant could ascertain, free of charge, within the hundredth of a mark, how much it would cost to send goods to any part of India. In those bureaux they had a system of tabulating the information, India being divided into 400 sections, 250 for British India and 150 for the Native States. He knew of no such sources of information for the use of traders in this country. The result was that, in some cases, German firms imported raw materials from our own dependency, and, having converted them into manufactured articles, dumped them down in this country. There was a splendid opening for university graduates, both men and women, in connection with the trade with India if they would study the scientific methods which the Germans had found so successful and if they did this they would be benefiting not this country only but India as well.

Sir George Birdwood said that he was in entire agreement with the lecturer, and, as a matter of fact, he had, while at the India Office, anticipated Mr. Mitra in recommending university men to turn their attention to business. Incidentally, he mentioned the fact that the best window-dresser and salesman in West London at the present moment was an Eton boy.

THE BEST FOOD FOR THE BOTTLE-FED BABY.

When a doctor writes in the chief medical paper of the world of a food designed for artificial infant feeding: "It gives a sense of security which is, otherwise, only felt when breast feeding is being employed," and when he further emphasises this remarkably strong statement by saying: "It is preferable to, and more reliable than, all other plans which have been adopted to meet the frailty of infantile digestion," no mother can reasonably doubt that in that preparation she has the solution of every difficulty with which she may have been faced in the past.

Her natural anxiety to know the name of the preparation which confers such a boon demands instant satisfaction.

It is Albulactin.

Albulactin is pure, soluble milk-albumin, and milk-albumin, as *The Medical Times* states, "Is the most important food element in human milk."

How important it is, is shown by the further statement of a medical paper, that "The infant fed on cow's milk is starved of milk-albumin."

Until within the last two years it was impossible to buy this milk-albumin, for no means was known of making it in a soluble form. With the discovery of the process came Albulactin. By adding it to diluted cow's, goat's or buffalo's milk, *The Medical Times* states: "A food is obtained which is to all intents and purposes identical with human milk, and is not to be distinguished from it in its effects."

To-day, some of the most exalted personages in Europe, are using it for their babies. So, too, are innumerable titled women. Here are some extracts from their letters, which furnish conclusive proof of Albulactin's value.

TITLED LADIES' STATEMENTS.

Lady Hardinge, (wife of the British Minister to Belgium), writes: "My nurse used Albulactin, and it was most successful."

Lady Stamer writes: "I have found Albulactin very satisfactory."

The Hon. Mrs. Etches writes: "I am regularly using Albulactin for my baby, who is thriving upon it in the most satisfactory manner, and I cannot speak too highly in its favour."

"The Hon. Mrs. Stanhope Tollemache is using Albulactin for her baby and, so far, the child is doing well on it."

Large numbers of doctors use Albulactin for their own bottle-fed babies.

Unfortunately, medical etiquette prevents the physicians' names being printed. Here is a statement of one which may be taken as typical of all: "My young daughter has been fed on your remarkable preparation almost from birth. She then weighed 6lbs. Now, at the age of six months, she is 30lbs. and firm as a rock. At the beginning, owing to vomiting, diarrhœa, etc., we thought we should never rear her. Since using Albulactin we have had no trouble at all. Needless to add I recommend this preparation to all my patients."

Albulactin is prepared by the manufacturers of the world-renowned Sanatogen. They will send, post free, an exceedingly interesting and beautifully illustrated pamphlet, entitled "King Baby: His Food and Health," by a physician, to all who write for it, mentioning this paper, to Messrs. A. Wulfing & Co., (of London), Box 226, G.P.O., Bombay.

The medical and social endorsements of Albulactin are so great and so absolutely in unison, that every mother may expect the best possible results by using the preparation, which, the physicians to a large children's hospital stated in a medical journal, "Never failed to agree with every child to whom it was given."

Albulactin can be obtained of all Chemists and Bazaars.

THE SUPERMAN OF THE FUTURE.

MR. SHAW AND EQUALITY OF INCOME.

"For all we know the super-man of the future may be a self-controlled epileptic fed exclusively on proof spirit," Mr. Bernard Shaw told the Political and economic Circle of the National Liberal Club in mail week.

He was talking in his most exhuberant vein on "The Case for Equality," and had set out to prove that equality of income is the only sound eugenic method. The world will have to breed, he maintained, a new sort of human being if the problems of social organisation are ever to be solved but the plans of the eugenists are all wrong, because no one can possibly know what sort of human being ought to be bred.

"The doctors don't know what a healthy man is" If you bring them a healthy man they will very soon have him in bed.

The one way to breed the best men and women said Mr. Show, was to make the entire community intermarriageable, and that could only be done by securing to every body an equal income.

Finding himself in the National Liberal Club Mr. Shaw naturally had some unusual things to say about politics.

He alloaded airily to "the ridiculous game of party politic—not nearly so interesting as golf—with which you debauch your intellects and waste your time, and declared that Aouse of Commons to-day, to do it justice, does not even pretend to understand what it legislates about. You have only to read the speeches to find that it gives up the problem as a brd job. It goes on making five or six messes while it clears up one!

But after all, the country has as good a parliament at it deserves, for "we are a stupid people and a bad-looking people—ugly, narrow-minded, ill-mannered.

As for our political leaders, they are simply incapable of understanding what the nation requirer, because they are too wealthy. Take Mr. Asquith or Mr. Bala four, probably, Mr. Shaw admitted as high-minded and able men as you can under our present system get into Parliament. It is, he declared absolutely impossible for them to represent men with £300, or even £600 a year because their way of life is entirely different.

Therefore, once more everybody ought to have the same income.

On the economic side he observed that this country is spending very large sums of money on perfuming its pocked handkerchief while it is starving and rotting.

In short equality of income is an extremely practical and immediate political subject"—only Mr. Shaw refrained from explaining how it is to be brought about.

The Russian airman Abramovitch, who, while flying on an aeroplane with the Princess Schakowsky at the Johannisthal aviation ground fell and was badly hurt, has since succumbed to his injuries.—Reuter.

NOTES FROM THE MAIL.

MASKED ACTRESSES.

Actresses, wearing black masks and carrying sandwich boards, aroused considerable interest in the West End in mail week. They were members of the Actresses' Franchise League, and they were advertising a meeting which the League was holding at Drury Lane Theatre. Rain fell heavily, and the actresses were almost wet through by the time they had completed their journey.

POWDER FOR REPORTERS.

While in the dock at Clerkenwell Police Court, Mabel Smith, 22, behaved very violently and abused a police witness who said she had insulted pass-rs-by in Euston-road. When the magistrate ordered a remand she threatened to behave like the suffragettes, and then hurled a round box at him A watchful constable succeeded in diverting her aim, and the box, which contained scented face powder, burst in the Press box, smothering the reporters.

PARIS MANSION'S COLLAPSE.

Although the extraordinary accident in the Rue d'Anjou, Paris, when a private mansion of four storeys split in twain and two persons were killed, cannot yet be definitely explained, the theory is advanced that it was in part due to the great Seine floods of 1910, which caused much damage to the cellars of the Rue d'Anjou and may have disturbed the sandy foundations of the street. Large crowds gathered near the scene of the accident; but were kept back by cordons of police. The mined building presents a remarkable sight, the portion still standing remaining almost intact, with the furniture of the rooms undisturbed. Occupants of the neighbouring houses state that sounds of cracking had been heard for several days.

POLICE BRUTALITY.

Another instance of brutal behaviour by the Russianised police in Finland has been afforded, says a "Daily News" Correspondent. Two members of the Ny-tad Magistrates' Court arrived at Helsing for on being released from illegal imprisonment in St. Petersburg. They were welcomed at the station by a large crowd many carrying flowers and singing. When the National Anthem was begun the police attacked the choir leading the singing and tried to destroy their banner. The Chief of Police struck one lady for singing the National Anthem in the streets and threatened another with a revolver. A painful impression has been created by the knowledge that even the singing of the National Anthem is a criminal offence, and police rule is bitterly resented.

GIRL JOURNALISTS.

The first collegiate magazine produced by girl undergraduates was to have been published at Manchester early this month. The staff consists of a chief editor, news editor, sports editor, and four reporters. Beside writing every word that appears in the magazine, the girls read and correct the proofs and superintend the "make up." Distinguished professors are watching the experiment with interest and a large circulation is anticipated. The girl reporters perform their duties during the dinner hour and between lectures. They decline to say how they like the work, but under the direction of the news-editor (an undergraduate who is studying for an Arts degree) they are displaying wonderful energy. One of the special writers on the staff is taking the zoology course.

SUFFRAGETTE BOYCOTT.

If the Women Suffragists of New York, lose the right to parade on Fifth-avenue, they will retaliate with a boycott on Fifth-avenue shops, according to the threats made by many of the prominent woman suffrage workers. At the instigation of the Fifth-avenue Association an ordinance is now pending in the Board of Aldermen seeking to stop many of the numerous parades which are held on the avenue every year, and among the organisations to be excluded are the Women Suffragists. "We will make Madison-avenue the peacock avenue of New York in place of Fifth-avenue" declared Miss Jessie Ashley, former secretary of the National Women's Suffrage Association, "With 100,000 of us we can soon set the fashion." It was also declared that the boycotts of Fifth-avenue shops would be passed on so far as possible to all visiting and suburban Suffragists if the anti-parade ordinance was passed.

THE HATPIN PERIL.

The summary proceedings against unguarded hatpins which have been initiated by Herr von Jagow, the chief of the Berlin police, will, according to the "Lokal Anzeiger," shortly be imitated by all the European railway companies. At a recent European conference the Bavarian Minister of Communications proposed a rule absolutely forbidding long and unprotected hatpins in all international carriages, and it is understood that the conference has deputed a committee to carry out the proposal. Portsmouth is one of the towns that have found it necessary to deal with the hatpin peril, though in a very mild way. It was decided recently to place in some of the tramcars a very polite request to ladies not to wear dangerous hatpins inside the cars. The evil had been most marked when the cars became crowded, and conductors had to complain of frequent scratchings through reaching over heads covered with more or less elaborate millinery in order to collect fares. So far, the polite notice seems to have had excellent results.

A DOG'S DEVOTION.

A remarkable instance of maternal affection on the part of a dog comes from Beaumont, in the province of Saone-et-Loire. One of the inhabitants drove out of the town into the forest to gather firewood, taking with him his dog, which he left to guard his coat and basket of food while he wandered about gathering wood. In his absence, the dog gave birth to three puppies and the wood-gatherer, when he started home, forgot to place the puppies in the cart with their mother. During the night the dog jumped over a fence and ran the whole distance, some ten miles to the spot where her puppies had been left, and brought one back in her mouth. Then she made two more journeys in order to bring back the other two. Altogether she covered a distance of about 60 miles in the night. The next morning her master found her dead in the yard by the side of her puppies, which were alive and well.

A fire occurred yesterday at Dumbarton Poorhouse, which contains many lunatic patients and 200 poor people. The flames consumed the whole of the centre block, but the wings occupied by the lunatics were saved.

King Alfonso has signed a decree regarding the religious instruction to be given in the national schools. Such instruction will continue to be obligatory, but scholars will be exempted whose parents do not profess the Catholic religion.

BURGOYNE

BURGOYNE'S
"One Solution." Jet Black.

HAIR DYE

Awarded the Gold Medal at the London Hairdressers' Exhibition.

IS PERMANENT.
Produces a Natural Shade.

DEFIES DETECTION

Does not destroy the Hair. Imparts Gloss and Life to the Hair.

Supplied in all Shades from Chemists throughout India.

BURGOYNE'S HAIR DYE IMITATES NATURE.

BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES & CO.,
LONDON.

For RELIABILITY

SAINT-RAPHAËL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE
Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of ***Anæmia, Debility*** *and* ***Convalescence,*** *to* ***young women, children*** *and the* ***aged.*** *Invaluable in hot climates.*

DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of ***genuine*** VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*

(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.
(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS *is a* MELISSA *and* MINT *cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation.*

To be taken on a lump of sugar.

COMPAGNIE du VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL, Valence (Drôme-France).
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"LUTON"

HAT DYE

With a single bottle of "Luton" Hat Dye you may renovate your old straw hat and make it equal to new. Put up in all colours that will dry at once WITHOUT GLOSS OR POLISH. WILL RESIST RAIN, and gives all the effects of new goods, dyeing the straw without an objectionable varnished appearance. One of the most useful inventions of the day.

OF ALL CHEMISTS AND STORES.

Owing to spurious imitations, be sure you ask for and see the name.

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WHITAKER & CO.,
LUTON DYE WORKS, KENDAL, ENGLAND.

"MISS SHELDON OF AMERICA"

MISSIONARY LIFE IN THE HIMALAYAS.

The following account of the work of Dr Martha Sheldon is taken from the "Missionary Review of the World." In spite of some pronounced Americanisms, the article will be read with interest by all who are concerned for the progress of missionary work in India. The author, Miss Lilly Ryder Gracey, begins with a quotation.

DAWN AT DARJEELING.

Up, up, high up we journeyed through the night
Unto the threshold of the morning star.
Great peaks were all about us, near and far;
We only thought of one—the master height,
Whose crown is everlasting snow and light,
Whose brow no man may gloom, no eagle mar
With any shadow of his wing; whose war
I—but with time that bows us unto his might.
The false dawn came; the guide said "Look!"
and he wed
And prayed unto his mountain god, while we,
An hundred miles away, as 'twere a cloud
Of argent anchored in eternity,
Saw Everest gleam. Spellbound, we gazed,
nor spake,
Our hearts as glorified they could but ache.
John Rhoddam in Chicago "Evening Post."

Perhaps, says Miss Gracey, the magnitude of her character and the sublimity of her purpose, drew Dr. Martha Sheldon to the region of the world's greatest mountain peaks, Kinchinjunga and Everest. "With my face towards the eternal snows, I push on and up toward Tibet," she once wrote to her family circle, from her distant Indian home.

Martha Sheldon was always a 100 per cent. woman. Accounts of her college career say that she "excelled in skating, rowing and swimming." She graduated from the University of Minnesota at the head of her class, giving the Ivy oration; and afterwards, when she was graduated in medicine from Boston University she stood 100 in surgery. In 1888, she went out to India as a missionary of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and when on Christmas day, on board the steamer, she responded to a toast, the big Scotch captain brought down his fist with the remark, "She is the cleverest woman I ever heard; I only wish I were 30 years younger."

For six years Miss Sheldon's word kept her near Darjeeling, North India, and later she and Miss Eva Browne, a like-spirited worker, were assigned to regions still more remote from railroads and thousands of feet still higher up.

The new field was along the northwestern border of Nepal, within 10 miles of Tibet, and comprised the Bhotiya villages in the valley of the Kali Ganga, and his tributary the Dhauli River. For half the year they lived at Dar Chula, whither hundreds of Bhotiya families came in winter with their flocks and cattle to escape the ice and snow of higher climes. In spring they moved to Chaudas, a place surrounded by Bhotiya villages.

The people, who are rather nomadic in their habits, were found to be interesting and well-to-do. They live by farming and trading, and their chief wealth consisting of flocks of sheep, which are also used extensively as beasts of burden. The women are active and industrious, and do much of the farming of the country. The men are equally energetic in their main occupation of driving great herds of sheep as they carry their articles of trade over the mountain passes to various places. In the summer months the men go into Tibet to exchange sugar, rice and various grains, for salt, borax and wool. During the winter they go with their sheep to trading posts on the edge of the plains and there exchange salt, sugar and borax for the products of the plains. The sheep furnish wool which the women weave by hand into blankets and clothing. It is their custom to teach children to spin at an early age.

LEARNING AND TEACHING.

Dr. Sheldon found that no women or girls had been taught to read as, in fact, the Bhotiya language had no written characters. She learned the language by sitting down beside the women as they weaved, talking with them and jotting down words and phrases. Finding it akin to other dialects, she made translations of the Ten Commandments and other portions of Scripture and hymns. She found it an intellectual pleasure to discover grammatical methods and forms in the new unwritten language.

She wrote home: "I find it easy to love these people" and she proved her love by her service. She started schools for women and girls in several villages; erected tents and thatches for the sick until she could put up a hospital and dispensary. She built a church and some grist mills, and even had kindergartens where Froebel's methods are carried out. The home in which she and her co-worker lived was on highway to Tibet, so that they thus had access to many travelers who were otherwise untouched by the gospel. Dr. Sheldon delighted in itinerating among the people, and Henry Savage Landor, the author and traveller, says that he found her praises sung far and wide among the mountaineers. To explorers and authors and eminent civil engineers she not only extended the most gracious of American hospitality, but rendered them invaluable assistance by giving information in regard to the country and the people, besides often rendering professional services. The stories of her wonderful cures and sucessful treatment of cataracts and goitre spread over mountains and valleys and into adjacent countries. He general practice alone included about 2,000 patients a year. Blood letting and burning were the native methods of treating diseases, and the services of a blacksmith were often called into requisition to open abcesses.

CHRISTMAS DAY.

Dr. Sheldon once described a Sunday as follows: "Our services are unique; crowds gather at them; there are wild, restless boys as untamed as New York newsboys; bright-faced girls; laughing women and men with their spinning in their hands. They will not sit, but insist on standing." For 18 years she lived among these people, and many hundreds of them in that time came to know and adopt Christian customs. Children's Day was observed and Epworch League meetings became a feature of Church life. The people learned to celebrate Christmas each year in their mission Church, and the joyousness of such seasons was increased for them by a Christmas tree with dolls picture-books, ane games from America for the children. There was also a Bhot dinner of goat, rice and chutney for the adults. At such times she would remember the family of the highest official in the province with scrap-books and dolls.

It was almost pathetic to note the joy that the boxes from home gave even to Dr. Sheldon, bringing, as they did, the evidences of the love of the far-away family circle. She wrote of the "joy" of receiving some baking powder, with which her companion, Miss Browne, made some such delicious "home-like pancakes." With the baking powder they were also enabled to offer to Mr. Landor and other tourists some home treats, such as "muffins" made by Miss Browne.

The little bungalow in which these two women lived and which the natives, who dwelt in windowless huts, considered a mansion, was erected at a cost of $400. Dr. Sheldon wrote: "My home is built half-way up a lofty mountain. Below me is the roaring Gangas. It sounds like the traffic of a mighty city. Across the Gangas is Nepal. I have crossed the river in a swaying split pine log several times and have visited villages there." During her tours she made friends with the highest Nepalese officials, whose duties might be likened to those of lieutenants or court judges, and whose wives became her patients. "In making our marches over the mountains," she wrote "we are often impeded by great flocks of loaded sheep going up or coming down. Sometimes we are delayed in a narrow pass, while a dozen separate flocks of sheep file past in places so dangerous that my head becomes dizzy as we wait. Often we have to lead our horses up almost perpendicular places. Daily I come in contact with the sturdy Tibetans who remind me much in their looks of the North American Indians."

ATTEMPTS TO ENTER TIBET.

It was her desire to gain an entrance into Tibet as well as to be among the Bhotiyas. Four different times she climbed mountain passes 16,000 to 18,000 feet high, until she reached Tibet and looked upon the waters of Lake Man arowar, the sacred place of the Tibetans. But each time she was sent back by the ruling rajah, for Tibetans were on constant guard to see that no strangers entered in their land. Of one of these journeys she said: "We had very difficult marchese over great beds of snow, packed for years. From crevices we estimated the snow to be 75 to 100 feet in depth. Would you have slept that night, Mother, in a single tent, in a strange country, under a guard of nearly 30 men; the night we were told we must go? Miss Browne, Jasma, Jhupri and I were in a tent quite a little distance from our servants, who were encamped in the same place as the Tibetans."

Dr. Sheldon learned the Tibetan language and helped to translate some Scripture into that tongue. As time went on the people of the "great closed land" heard of her still in surgery and medicine and invited her to come back. So for the last few years of her life she went to and fro, and it was said that no foreigner had the languages of the mountain people as well as she and herinfluence extended far into Tibet and Nepal as well as in Bhot. In his latest book on Tibet, Mr. Walter Savage Landor says" At Sirka a Christian church of stone has arisen—the first on in British Tibet—the work of the untiring and self-sacrifi ing Miss Sheldon of America.

Many lamas became her patients and only a few months before her death she went again over the lofty Lipu Pass the entrance into Tibet over 17000 feet high and over the Utla Pass after traversing which the lakes burst upon the traveller's vision.

In her report we find the following for 1912: "Again medical work opened the way for me to spend two weeks in Tibet. I was called to Lake Manasarowar to operate for cataract upon women living near its monastery. Camped besides its changing waters, we visited the monastery and performed operations in the stone houses built for pilgrims and traders outside It was a great joy to be in Golden Tibet again. Just before reaching the lakes, we saw the symmetrical Kailas pahor mountain. The snows had so melted as to cut a huge black cross upon its white surface. The effect was thrilling. It seemed as if the Cross had gone before us, as indeed it has."

Here follows a bit of her musings. "What a power the printed page is! all parts of the world made one by the use of the press! As we walked slowly over the mountains, up and down, I pondered whether I was living out of touch with the world in thus travelling so slowly in these days of lightning speed. I decided it all depended upon one's life work."

Dr. Sheldon's life of transcendent usefulness on one of earth's great high ways ended in her mountain home October 10th, 1912.

TEACHING BY FILM.

HOW MOTOR-BUS DRIVERS ARE TRAINED FOR THE STREETS.

Remarkable evidence of how drivers of motor-buses are trained and instructed in the way to avoid accident was given at the Motor Traffic Inquiry by Mr. A. H. Stanley, managing director of the London General Omnibus Company.

The course of time occupied in the preliminary teaching of a driver was over four weeks, he said, and included six days upon which technical instruction was given. Actual driving during this period would amount to 40 hours or five eight hour days. On the completion of this there were two further days upon which instruction was given in the rules and regulations and almost another week in traffic details and conditions.

The training took place in the streets, and was uniform in character. Cinematograph demonstrations were made use of for the purpose of educating the staff. These demonstrations covered the common forms of accidents and how to avoid them. A lecture explanatory of the films was given at the same time.

The Chairman: How do you get these films?—We have various buses at various points, and we bring them very close to an accident, but not quite.

Mr. Stanley also explained that an accident club had been formed by the men employed by the company. Into this club the drivers paid 2d. per day and conductors 1d. per day, with an entrance fee of 1s. By agreement with the company their liability for accident was limited to £8; but when a claim exceeded £8 or related to personal injury it was settled by the company's right to recover £8 from the club, if it so elected. A quarter of the amount paid in discharge of the claim was paid by the member responsible.

Mr. R. T. Glover, Fellow of St. John College, Cambridge, and the official representative of Cambridge University on the Bristol University Court, has resigned his seat on the latter body, owing to his dissatisfaction with the manner in which the Bristol University authorities have answered the charges brought against their administration. Mr. Glover has notified the Chancellor of Cambridge University (Lord Rayleigh) and the Vice-Chancellor of Bristol University of his resignation.

The Cunarder Ascania reports passing on April 23 seven large icebergs north and south of the Atlantic track, and also a "growler."

It is confirmed, says a Cape Town correspondent, that Mr. Hull, formerly Minister of Finance, has resigned his seat for Barberton in the House of Assembly.

The Local Government Board has issued a draft provisional order for enlarging the city of St. Albans. The area of the city is increased from 1,000 acres to about 2,600 acres and the population from 18,000 to about 26,000.

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"We cannot speak too highly of it."—Lancet.
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
The Safest and most Reliable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, OBSTINATE SKIN DISEASES, &c.
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BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.
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IF YOU ARE SUFFERING
from any such disease as ECZEMA, SCROFULA, BAD LEGS, ABSCESSES, ULCERS, GLANDULAR SWELLINGS, BOILS, PIMPLES, SORES OF ANY KIND, PILES, BLOOD POISON, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, etc., don't waste your time and money on useless lotions and messy ointments which cannot get below the surface of the skin. What you want and what you must have to be permanently cured is a medicine that will thoroughly free the blood of the poisonous matter which alone is the true cause of all your suffering.
CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.
THE WORLD FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER
is just such a medicine. It is composed of ingredients which quickly attack, overcome, and expel from the blood all impurities from whatever cause arising, and by rendering it clean and pure can be relied on to effect a complete and lasting cure.
Here is good proof of its efficacy:—
POISONED FOOT CURED
"Some time ago I had an accident to my left foot (ran a nail into it), it fastered, and got so bad that the doctor was called in and said I had poisoned it. For 3 years I was under different doctors and for one year of the three I only went out in a bath chair. Not only during that time did I entirely lose the little toe of my left foot, but a gaping wound came in the inside of the same foot. It was so bad that when I bathed it I fancied I could see the bones. At last I decided to try 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' and with the end of the second small bottle the discharge had stopped, and within a month I could get my foot to the ground. It is as well now as it ever was, of course, very scarred and a toe short, but I am sure I should have been a foot short had it gone on."
"WORTH £5 A DOSE"
"I also recommended it to a Surgeant's wife at Aldershot, whose husband had an open sore for seven years, the result of a sword thrust in Burma. She said she couldn't get him to try it for a long time, but at last he did, and the wound has completely healed. She told me that often after a long march he has writhed in agony and often fainted. When they were leaving to go to another station he came on purpose to say good-bye and thank me. He said he'd never forget me for being the cause of his trying it, and that it was worth £5 a dose.—Yours truly, (Mrs.) M. Cousins, 187 Twyford avenue, Portsmouth," England.
CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE
By reason of its wonderful Blood purifying properties
CURES ALL
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES.
Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

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RYLAND STREET WORKS.
BRIMINGHAM, ENGLAND
HOISTING CRABS
For Hand or Power.
Lift and Hoists.
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O.T AND WHISKY
The charm of rare old whisky is increased a hundred fold by blending it with O.T. With your next glass take two-thirds Whisky and one-third O.T.—it will please you and do you good. O.T. adds good qualities to good Whisky—it improves the flavour, and lessens intoxicating and other undesirable effects. This blend is particularly suitable for those who wish to be moderate in the use of alcohol.
O.T. is a Liqueur—Stomachic—Pick-me-up.
Made from natural fruits and herbs O.T. is a pure and healthful beverage, and only favourable effects follow its use. After over-indulgence there's no better "pick-me-up." As a tonic when you feel "out-of-sorts," there's nothing better to make you fit and well again.
O.T. is a true digestive, and therefore good as a mealtime drink, as an after-dinner liqueur, and as a remedy for indigestion, flatulence and "full feeling" after meals.
As a stomachic, it has wonderful virtues for colic, dysentery, and other stomach troubles. No drink is more suitable than O.T. for both abstainers and non-abstainers; none is more healthful for young and old.
Gold Seal — British Analytical Control
Gold Medal — Paris Exhibition, 1909
Grand Prix — Empire Exhibition, London, 1911

The More you Drink O.T. the More you Like it!
O.T. wins favour with all who try it. Its distinctive character, its refreshing and exhilarating qualities, its satisfying body and "bite" appeal to you—its taste grows on you, and you soon realise that each glass adds to your liking and appreciation.
O.T. Mixes Deliciously with
Lemonade, Soda, Hirano, Tansan, etc. — Gives full body, fine flavour, stimulating, refreshing—lessens filling and flatulent effects of aerated drinks.
Water (Hot or Cold)— gives a "bite" and a delicious flavour that completely satisfy.
Whisky, Gin, Brandy, Wines— improves flavour, intensifies the good qualities, and lessens alcoholic effects.
Ale, Beer, Stout—gives fine nip, takes off heaviness and filling effect.
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THE TWO SERVICES.

THE TRINITY HOUSE.

At a special Court of the Ttinity House, Mr. Churchill was elected an Elder Brother of this ancient and picturesque Corporation. It has not always been the case the First Lord of the Admiralty for thatthe time being belonged to the Corporation in the capacity of one of its Elder Brethern, so that his election is a compliment to Mr. Churchill personally,and not a consequence of his holding the office of First Lord. Among recent First Lords who were, or who are still, Elder Brethren of the Trinity House, Lord George Hamilton,and Lords Spencer and Selborne may be mentioned. Less frequently has it happened that the First Sea Lord was an Elder Brother, but this is so with the present occupant of this important office, Prince Louis of Battenberg, who was elected to the Corporation in 1904. Both Mr. Churchill and Prince Louis are, of course, honorary Brethren, of which the charter of the Corporation provides for eleven, who are either princes, statesmen, or naval officers of high rank, whereas the acting Brethern, thirteen in number, are retired commanders of the Mercantile Marine or retired naval officers, the proportion of the last-named being only two or three. At present, it appears that only one naval officer Captain G. R. Mansell, R. N. (retired), is in the active service of the Corporation as an Elder Brother. Rear-Admiral H. B. Stewart who was elected in 1890, having retired on reaching the age limit prescribed in the pension regulations in December, 1911. One result of Mr. Churchill's election will be to give him the title and style of "Captain," for it will be remembered that a Royal Warrant published in the "London Gazette' of December 24, 1912, conferred this rank upon the Master, Wardens, Assistants, and Elder Brethren of Trinity House, and gave permission for them on all social and ceremonial occasions to have place and precedence next and immediately after the place and precedence which may be accorded to captains in the Navy.

NOMENCLATURE FOR COMMISSIONED SHIPS

Continuing their effects to simplify and improve the organisation of our naval forces in home waters, the Admiralty have ordered that from (May 1) new terms are to be used to denote the status of a commissioned ship. If the vessel carries a full complement permanently she is to be termed "in full commission." If she does not carry always a full complement, but has a full crew of active-service ratings allotted to her and can be mobilised without the issue of a Royal Proclamation calling out the Reserves, she is to be termed "in active commission." If the ship has not a full crew of active-service ratings provided for her, and cannot be mobilised without the help of Reservists, she is to be termed "in reserve commission.' Applying these three new terms, it will be found that in the main they can be given to vessels in the First, Second, and Third Fleets respectively, since a year ago the distinction between these fleets was made administrative and not tractical. There will be two or three exceptions, however, due to the exigencies of the moment not allowing some of the ships, especially in the First and Second Fleets, their proper proportion of active service ratings. Thus the Fourth Cruiser Squadron of the First Fleet is for the present only "in active commission" instead of "in full commission," while the ships now in the Second Fleet include some for which there are not sufficient active service ratings, but in their case, when they can be completed to full crews by the Coastguard and the Immediate Reserve, they are to be termed in "active commission." The term "nucleus crews" is therefore superseded, though the manning policy which brought it into existence remains the same. The newer nomenclature is better because it conveys a more correct idea to the uninitiated of a ship's condition of readiness. Many people, reading of ships "in commission with nucleus crews" assumed the nucleus crews to be all that were available for such ships, and consequently looked upon the vessels as under-manned and therefore ineffective, leaving out of account the existence of their "balance crews" in the shore establishments. The other change which came in on May 1 of removing the cruiser squadrons of the First Fleet from the command of the vice admirals has probably had an administrative origin, being calculated to reduce the amount of paper work necessary when orders, etc., from the Commander-in-Chief to the cruiser admirals, had to be transmitted through the vice admirals of the squadrons, but the new plan should also give more tactical independence to the cruiser squadrons.

A "LIVING WAGE" FOR OFFICERS.

The question, "Ought an officer to be able to live on his pay" ? and all the points it involves, is naturally interesting to a great many people. For the first few years of his service an officer in a recruit, just as for so many months at the begining of his military career a private is a recruit. During that time, while the officer is still under instruction, is still under instruction is still learning his work there is no hardship in his pay having to be supplemented from private sources. In no profession that a young man of the class it is desirable officers should comefrom can enteris a living wage paid while the work is being learnt. But when the work is learnt, when the young officer becomes a trained officer he is worth his keep ; he should then become eligible for "proficiency" pay and that pay should be a living wage. The Navy sets an example in this respect which might well be followed in the Army ; as long as the young officer, as midship man and sub-lieutenant, is in what may well be called the instructional stage no pretence is made of giving him a living wage; once passed that stage, once passed all his"proficiency tests," and his wage is a living one. The "wage",for the naval lieutenant is partly in money and partly in kind he gets his actual pay and he gets an allowance towards his messing and a ration. Why should not the military officer be treated in the same way? Let the first few years of an officer's life be treated as instructional; thereafter make it possible for the "proficient" officer to live on his pay on similar lines to his brother of theNavy.The officer of the Army would still be in worse position because he would arrive at the living wage stage at a greater age than the naval officer. This could easily be overcome by reducing the age of entry and adjusting the age of compulsory retirement accordingly.

GUARD OF HONOUR.

Sir William Byles succeeded on the 24th inst., in the House of Commons, in making himself more than usually ridiculous, when, in a question to Colonel Seely, he protested against the military honours which were paid at Leeds to Lord Roberts when that Field-Marshal visited the city to make a speech in favour of compulsory military service. Sir William Byles inquired, less for information than for making himself disagreeable whether the troops were used as a guard of honour for Lord Roberts, and what precedent there was for the employment of troops on the occasion of an unofficial visit intended to promote a movement opposed to policy of the Government. Colonel Seely replied that everything was in order ; the Territorials had themselves applied for permission to furnish the guard of honour, the General Officer had given his sanction, and to the Secretary of State for War it seemed very proper that so distinguished an officer as Lord Roberts should receive the courtesy his rank and services justify. It was, however, unfortunately the case that the meeting which followed was in flat contradiction to the declared policy of the Government. Sir William was still far from being satisfied at the treatment accorded to Lord Roberts, and apparently longs for a share of it for he then inquired whether he could equally be accorded a guard of honour should he visit Leeds to speak against conscription; hereuponColonel Seely gravely assured him that he would receive all the honour to which he was entitled, but that he must have attained the rank of Field-Marshal before he could be received in Leeds, or any where else, even as was lord Roberts. The member for Salford raised the laugh he probably expected, but even his own party appear to have laughed not with but at the man who could grudge Lord Roberts the honour the Territorials were only too proud to pay him.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

AMERICAN GIRL AND GERMAN DUKE.

German aristocratic society, which now has authentic news of Miss Nancy Leishman's engagement to the Duke of Croy is busily discussing says the Berlin correspondent of the "Daily Mail" whether the daughter of the American Ambassador to Germany will ever be recognised as a duchess, or even entitled to call herself a duchess. The consensus of expert genealogical opinion is that she will not. Eventual legal proceedings to prevent the Duke of Croy from conferring even the titular rank of duchess on his Transatlantic bride are regarded, indeed, as inevitable. A precedent for such action exists, by the irony of fate in a case instituted on behalf of the Duke himself, when he was a minor, by his guardian, the object of which was to debar the offspring of his cousin, Prince Philip of Croy, who married Miss Elizabeth Mary Parnell, an Englishwoman, from ranking as Princess of Croy, or enjoying any rights or prerogatives of the house. The litigation resulted in the young Duke's favour. He now purposes himself to contract a matrimonial alliance of the same kind as that which he succeeded in persuading the German Law Courts to recognise as irregular.

AUTHORITIES' OPINIONS.

Aristocratic authorities who are discussing the Croy-Leishman betrothal, declare that there are certainly members of the Croy family with long memories who will embrace the occasion to train on Duke Karl the same artillery he himself turned on them. One of these authorities, speaking to "The Daily Mail" correspondent, said: "Two views may be taken of the Duke of Croy's position. One is that the ducal Croy title, being French, is not subject to any restrictions regarding equality of birth in marriage. Miss Leishman, according to this view, would then be Duchess of Croy, even if her children should be deprived of any rights to the family's German estates in Westphalia.

"The other view is that the Duke of Croy became a German Sovereign in 1801, and was thereby elevated to a rank above that of a French duke, which he previously was. His offspring are therefore to be regarded as 'mediatised' with the incidental obliteration of their old rank and title as French dukes. In this case the union would be of a purely morganatic character, and Miss Leishman—in Germany at least—could never even take the name of her husband. She would suffer the same fate as Fraulein Charlotte Willenbücher, who after her marriage to Count Adalbert zu Erbach, became plain 'Frau von Rothenberg,' and of Fraulein Marie Grathwohl, who had to content herself with the name of Baroness Bronn, after marrying Prince Karl zu Hohenlohe-Langenburg, a kinsman of the Kaiser. Everything depends on the latitude which the 'house laws' of the Croy family permit the Duke. I fear he has not gone as thoroughly into the question of his titular prerogatives as might have been done."

"REAL" ROYALTY.

Whatever family-tree experts think about Miss Leishman's future rank and title, it is certain she is coming closer to marrying "real" European royalty than any American girl has ever done before. Her future husband, as "Sovereign Duke of Dulmen," in Westphalia, is a member of the so-called "high German nobility," who are not subject to any ordinary jurisdiction, but exclusively to their "house laws." The house of Croy is therefore the indisputable equal of reigning dynasties. This was recognised in the case of the marriage in 1912 of the Duke of Croy's only sister, Princess Isabella, on full terms of royal equality with Prince Franz of Bavaria, the third son of the present Prince Regent. The Duke's aunt—the sister of his deceased father—has been the wife for thirty-five years of the Archduke Friedrich of Austria, who is a brother of the Queen Maria Christina of Spain, the mother of King Alfonso. It seems to be fairly certain, however, that Miss Leishman, as a plain-born American girl, can never secure membership of the "high German nobility," and that no son of hers can ever succeed her husband as "Sovereign Duke of Dülmen."

CHINA AND THE OPIUM TRADE.

The National Anti-Opium Conference arranged by the "Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade, was held on April 24, in Caxton Hall, Westminster, with the Rev. Professor A. Caldecott presiding. Canon Masterman, Rector of St. Mary-le-bow, moved a resolution urging upon the Government (1) the imperative duty of at once relieving the Chinese Government from all obligation to admit Indian opium into its territories : (2) the necessity for effective legislation throughout Britain and its Protectorates for the suppression of the manufacture, internal trade, and use of opium in its illegitimate forms and the limitation of the manufacture,sale,and use of this and kindred drugs to medical use; and (3) the adoption by the State of the principle that it is inadmissible to allow the public treasury to benefit by the continuance of this and kindred trades. The Rev. F. B. Meyer, who seconded, declared that this was Great Britain's last opportunity of establishing concord and amity between herself and the Chinese people. Mr. Leif Jones, M. P., Dr. Asplend, of Pekin, Mr. Theodore Taylor, M. P., Mr. Towyn Jones, M. P., Sir Victor Horsley, Sir Charles Bruce, and the President of the Society (Sir Matthew Dodsworth) also spoke in favour of the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

BRIEF AND PITHY.

"EPPIE GIPPIE ANNIE WINE."

Reverting to the story of the anæmic girl, who was said to be a mimic (says the "Glasgow News"), there is reason to fear that doctors and chemists have special opportunities of noting limitations of our modern system of education. Not long ago, a little girl was sent to a drug store with a note requesting a supply of "Eppie Gippie Annie Wine". Ipecacuanha was presumably wanted.

A medical friend tells me that "Ammonia" and "Gastric Guitar" are numbered among the peculiar ailments with which invalids have been credited. Doubtless, a disciple of Æsculapius had previously labelled the conditions as Pneumonia and Gastric Catarrh.

JUVENILE POINT OF VIEW.

John, who is thirteen (says a correspondent in the "Manchester Guardian"), had been recently to a performance of "Tannhauser,"and I looked forward with some interest to hearing what he made of it. He was lolling in a large armchair by the fire when I came in, but he sat up to welcome me.

"What about 'Tannhauser ?" said I. "How did you like it ?"

John apparently tried to recollect the incident. "Oh, yes," he said at last with studied carelessness. "There was a patent kind of march in it that was fairly decent."

A farmer's daughter, who had never before been out of Cheshire made a long daylight journey into Scotland. She appeared to be entirely wrapped up in the landscape, and, according to her mother, kept her eyes at the window all the way.

"Well, Sarah," said I when I met them at the farther end, "what did you think of the country ?"

"Bein a Tuesday," said Sarah thoughtfully, "there was a deal o' washin' out."

PLOVER FEIGNING DEATH.

The other afternoon, as I was walking ove a piece of marshland in the vicinity of the Balgray Reservoir (says a writer in the "Glasgow News"), I suddenly came upon a plover lying in a depression in the ground. Curiosity prompted me to touch the bird with my stick to see if it was alive, but as there was no response to my poking I lifted the bird in my hand. Its head dangled in a manner which left no doubt in my mind that the plover was dead, so I threw it from me." To my surprise, instead of falling to the ground the bird took wing and flew off.

Feigning death is a stratagem of some animals, but I was of the opinion that the corncrake is the only bird which is known to practise it.

CASEY'S INSCRIPTION.

A good story was told by Father Jeanrenaud at the St. Gerard's Bazaar (says the "Liverpool Post"). Several prominent residents of a certain city having made gifts of stained-glass windows to a new church, the question of what inscription should be put underneath in memory of the donors was under discussion. One of the generous givers was a man named Casey, the owner of a large licensed house near to the church. At first he was strongly averse to anything being inscribed under the window he had given, but finally strong persuasion broke down his objections. Then it was that his business aptitude shone out in so illuminating a manner. "Well," he said, turning to the persistent priest, "if you must put some thing underneath, then put this, 'After service call at Casey's.'"

ENGLISH AS SHE IS SPOKE.

I suffered so much years ago trying to make Parisians understand my French (writes Mr. Gossip in the "Daily Sketch") that I was much amused during a visit to the Gay City, a few days since, by the attempts of two Frenchmen to make me understand their English. "Did I know e rong-mong-jee-lahn ?" I was asked by one, whose pronunciation of words I could not identify I have written phonetically. After a dozen tries I made him write it down. He was asking about Ironmonger-lane ! The other one, met on Longchamps Racecourse, entered into long eulogies of a horse he had seen run at Epsom, and which he called "Vee-tee-a-ter." I guessed rashly, and then asked him how it was spelt. He meant White Heather !

TELEGRAPHIC POLITENESS.

A man who is a stickler for politeness in his home, such as "if you please" and "sir" and "beg your pardon," left New York (says the "Tribune"), last June for a trip abroad. At the date of leaving, his son was in the midst of his college finals, and the father was rather anxious to know whether the lad passed. The boy was asked to cable to his father in London immediately upon receiving the examination report, and state whether he passed or not. It was weeks after when the report was published, and the boy cabled his father—'Yes, Tom." The father had forgotten all about his request, and couldn't make out what the "yes" referred to; so he cabled back—"Yes, what ?" The answer—"Yes sir," arrived in London within an hour.

THE PARROT'S THREAT.

Among the countless presents sent to Victoria by her subjects early in her reign (according to The Married Life of Queen Victoria) was a parrot from a bird-fancier atBristol."Poll was too shy on her arrival at Court to speak, but when Victoria, struck with the beautiful plumage and fine symmetry of the newly arrived guest, entered, with great condescension, into conversation with her, Polls shyness wore off, and she suddenly screamed.If you don't send twenty pounds I'll go back. The Queen sent the twenty pounds: an inducement to all teachers to impart profitable instruction to their pupils."

The War Office has conceded an increase of pay to writers in the Army Ordnance Department other than in the London and Woolwich districts. Foremen writers will now receive 37s. per week, with a maximum of 50s. Writers 23s., with a maximum of 36s.

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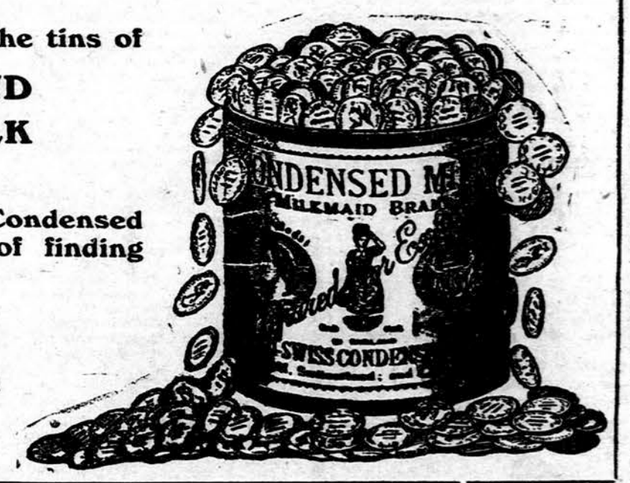

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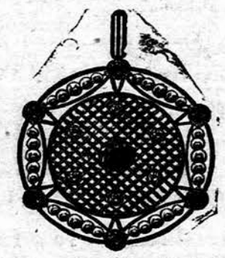
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